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Austria ..... S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.30 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25Rials | Turkey ..... T.£3
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military $0.20
Israel ..... I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.



Associated Press.

Nists celebrating election victory at their party headquarters in Buenos Aires.

No Runoff in Argentina

Peronists Are Declared Winners

ENOS AIRES, March 13 —The ruling military junta epped its own election rules and allowed Peronist Hec ampora to become the pres elect with only 46 percent vote.

ister of the Interior Arturo Roig told newsmen a runoff

is Argentine president, Campora will face problems from left and right. Page 4.

PARIS

ion would not be necessary, ough the electoral laws re a second round between wo most-voted candidates if andidate gets over 50 per of the votes. A spokesman for sident Alejandro Lanusse army commander who heads ling junta, said in a speech nday that the Peronists' was so far ahead of that of nearest rival that "it is reckless to consider the triant ticket that of Dr. Hec ose Campora."

Campora told his support "I will not be president of nation for one day if Gen. Peron isn't here in Argen

mer dictator Juan D. Peron, has been forbidden by the to set foot in Argentina the new government takes May 25, sent congratulations Campora and his Justicia Liberation Front from his home in Madrid. Mr. Peron



Gen. Lanusse announcing election victory of Peronist leader Hector Campora.

urged his followers to work for national reconstruction and to help "the poorest sectors as soon as possible."

Sources in the runner-up Radical party said it would not participate in a runoff election, and party leader Ricardo Balbin was among the first to congratulate Mr. Campora as "the man elected by Argentine democracy" before the final vote count was in.

Gen. Lanusse told Mr. Campora that the government will provide him with whatever information necessary "in the supreme interest of the country" and invited him for discussions. He said, "I will be at the disposition of the constitutional government."

'Defeat of a Dictatorship'

MADRID, March 13 (AP).— Mr. Peron in a statement today called his Justicialista movement's victory in the Argentine elections Sunday "an overwhelming defeat of a dictatorship at the hands of the people."

Mr. Peron made his statement to the evening newspaper Informaciones.

Mr. Peron said President-elect Campora will come to Madrid the next two days.

He said that he is not planning to go back to Argentina before May 25, when Mr. Campora will take over from President Lanusse.

"I'd only go before that date if they [the Peronists] need me," he said.

Mr. Peron called for "winners and losers to unite in a joint task."

His secretary told newsmen that Mr. Peron has sent instructions to his followers in Argentina to remain "quiet, prudent and in order" and not carry out "any acts of provocation."

The former Argentine president said the outcome of the elections was that the people had overcome many obstacles to *return to power the government* they wanted.

Nevertheless, he said, Justicialism will look to other parties and indeed to everyone to help in the tasks that lie ahead in Argentina.

He put it this way: "The only way to revive my country will be with the joint effort of all Argentina and of all the Argentine *political parties together.*"

As to any action the armed forces might take before the May 25 changeover, Mr. Peron said, "I trust the armed forces, since it was they who made the election possible. I do not think we will have any problems, since the economic and social improvement of Argentina must be the task of everyone. The armed forces know this and want it that way too."

"I do not think any such thing will happen," he said. "That would be one of the biggest mistakes that could be made."

ote for President of Turkey
y Parliament Is Inconclusive

By Juan de Onis

KARA, Turkey, March 13 .)—The election of a presi of Turkey by parliament ced a confrontation today en the choice of the army, Faruk Gurler, and two can es representing political par

e first ballot, with more 600 senators and deputies ng in a joint session at the nal Assembly hall, gave Gurler only 175 votes ist 282 votes for his main an opponent, Tekin Arıburu who is the president of the te.

e first vote was inconclusive se the constitution requires wo-thirds majority, or 423, for election on the first second ballots. After that, a le majority, or 317 votes, is cient for election.

the four inconclusive bal Gen. Gurler trailed Mr. urun, Reuters reported. Af he fourth ballot, the election adjourned until tomorrow.

e vote reflected discontent ng political parties with mili intervention in political af which has been strong since ackdown on leftist extremists n in March, 1971. It appear hat there could be a deadlock ack of a majority.

e conservative Justice party a majority in both houses, it voted solidly behind Mr. urun on the first ballot. The d largest party, the left-of er People's Republican party, 115 votes, abstained.

. Bozbeyli, a former speaker se House who belongs to the l Democratic party, had 45

th civilian candidates were ified with the late President an Menderes, who was over wn by the military in 1960 later executed. Mr. Arıburun, mer air force officer, was the mander of the air force under Menderes.

he Justice party, to which Mr. Arıburun belongs, is led by Suleyman Demirel, who was forced to resign as premier in March, 1971, by the military.

The voting took place with a large contingent of troops from the three armed services guarding the area around the parliament building. There were at least 100 *high-ranking uniformed* officers sitting as a bloc in the galleries, apart from 1,000 other spectators.

Censorship has been imposed on publication in Turkey of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Dollar Up In Trading; Gold Falls

Financial Crisis Eases in Europe

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 13 (IHT).—The monetary fever dropped sharply throughout Europe today.

The value of the dollar in unofficial trading on foreign exchange *markets rose sharply.* At the same time, the cost of borrowing dollars in Europe fell as did the price of gold.

Bankers were cautiously citing a number of special reasons to explain the improvement and were reluctant to say that the storm is over. But in London, Frankfurt, Zurich and Paris they were agreed that the end may be *near for the monetary upheavals* of the past two months.

In that time, the dollar was devalued 10 percent and the deutsche mark was revalued by 3 percent. And, when official foreign exchange markets reopen *next Monday after a two-week* shutdown, the value of the dollar will no longer move within fixed limits against the world's major currencies but will be buffeted by supply and demand and the uncertain intervention of foreign central banks.

Today's developments signal "the beginning of the end of this particular crisis," said one money *dealer.* "But *I doubt the solution* is a permanent one. I don't know how or why or when, but there will be others."

Reform Seen Necessary

That is a view by many bankers and economists, who believe that the international monetary system stands exposed so long as the promised reforms are not forthcoming and so long as the dollar is inconvertible and the $80 billion of Eurodollars is available to finance new waves of currency speculation.

In the meantime, the uncertainty about how the patchwork system currently being put together will operate is working in favor of the dollar.

"No one really knows what will happen when markets officially open next week," said one banker. "We only know the *broad outlines*"—that West Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Denmark will float as a bloc against the dollar and that the Irish and British pounds, the lira, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen will continue their separate floats.

"But we don't know how the Six will intervene to manipulate their joint float and, although we know there will be new foreign exchange controls, we don't know what kind."

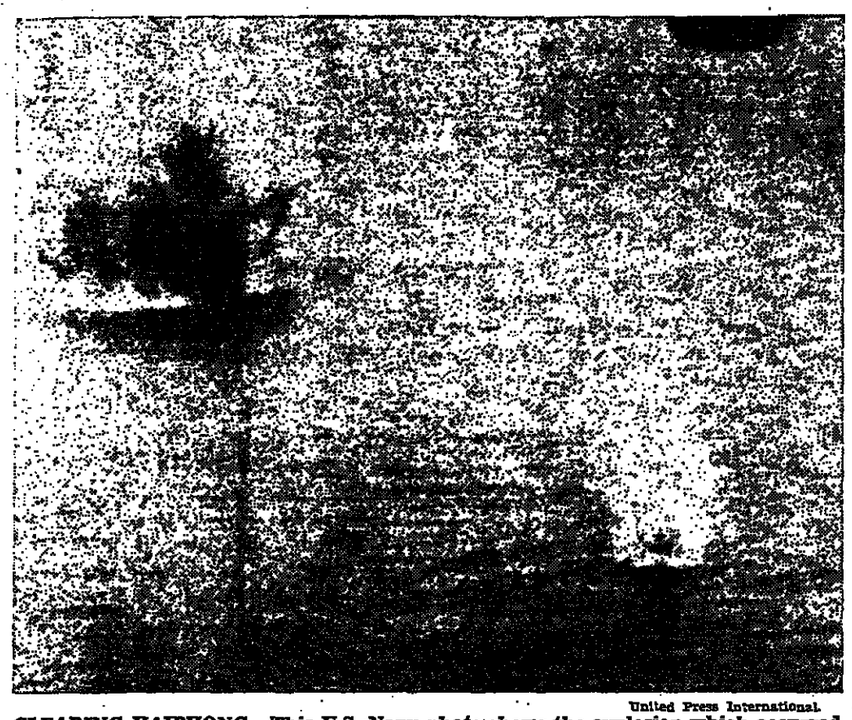
'Must Be a Hoax'

Additional uncertainties shuddered through the markets today when Reuters reported from Frankfurt that "authoritative monetary sources said that certain major central banks can be expected to sell part of their gold reserves on the open market in the near future."

The report was branded as untrue by the Bundesbank. "This must be a hoax," a spokesman at the Swiss National Bank said. Spokesmen at the British and U.S. Treasury declined to comment on the report.

The news sent the value of gold down about $5 an ounce to $74 bid, $77 asked. The price rallied but finished under yesterday's value. At the London af

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



United Press International.

CLEARING HAIPHONG—This U.S. Navy photo shows the explosion which occurred when a mine was set off by an MK-105 magnetic hydrofoil minesweeping device (right) towed by a helicopter. It was made March 9 by an automatic camera on the helicopter which was taking part in the continuing minesweeping at Haiphong.

Says Captors Got All They Wanted in 9 Months

Freed CIA Agent Gave Data to China

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 13 (AP).—CIA agent John T. Downey, who was released on Sunday after more than 20 years in prison in China on spying charges, said today that during *the first nine months of his im*prisonment he gave his captors all the information he had that they desired.

"I would say I revealed about every bit of information I had," Mr. Downey said. He declined to detail the type of information he revealed to the Chinese or to discuss the nature of the mission during which his plane was shot down over China in the fall of 1952.

He denied that his disclosures had great importance, referring to the material as "such ancient history."

Mr. Downey said he was "astonished" to learn of President Nixon's visit to China last year and felt that it "broke the ice and probably had a good effect on my situation."

Mr. Downey, a Yale graduate, said he never lost hope, but felt some bitterness and discouragement during his imprisonment. He attributed his hopefulness in part to a belief that the Chinese will "sock it to you with a heavier sentence, then let you off with a lighter term." He described his 20 years in prison as "a crashing bore."

He said he did not plan to remain with the CIA, but that his future plans were not definite.

Mr. Downey, 42, was reunited last night with his mother, Mary V. Downey, who suffered a stroke last Wednesday. The 75-year-old retired schoolteacher was unconscious until Sunday.

"You'll probably be a celebrity now," Mrs. Downey told her son last night. "Don't let it go to *your head.*"

The CIA agent was flown halfway around the world in less than 24 hours. He walked to freedom over a bridge from China to Hong Kong on Sunday.



AP.

John Downey in Connecticut.

Mr. Downey was greeted by hundreds of friends and well-wishers, first at Hartford's Bradley International Airport and then at New Britain General Hospital.

Mrs. Downey, because of her *physical condition,* had not been told until her son's arrival of his release from Peking's Grass Basket prison, where she had visited him five times since 1958.

Mr. Downey described the treatment by his captors as "meeting the minimum standards." He said he was kept in leg irons during the first 10 months of his imprisonment, but said it was "standard procedure" in China for that type of case while awaiting trial.

"I *think my appearance* testifies to the fact that I was not mistreated," he said.

His typical day, he said, began at 6 a.m. and included listening to political broadcasts and taking part in ideological "study periods." He was permitted to leave his cell for up to four hours of exercise in a 30-by-90-foot courtyard. Prisoners also visited farms, factories and the Great Wall.

He described the Chinese as hardworking, active and high-spirited and said: "I feel sympathy for them in some respects."

John Downey and Richard Fecteau of Lynn, Mass., were captured in November, 1952, after their plane, which was on a flight from Seoul to Tokyo, was shot down over Manchuria. Mr. Fecteau was released in 1971, at about the same time John's life term was commuted, leaving him five more years to serve.

The Chinese announced that they would release John immediately after President Nixon had advised them that Mrs. Downey had been stricken.

Connecticut Gov. Thomas J. Meskill, a boyhood friend from New Britain, met John at the airport.

Nixon Aide Is Asked To Testify

Senate Invitation, Court Subpoena

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously today to summon President Nixon's White House counsel, John W. Dean 3d, to testify at confirmation hearings on the nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d to be permanent director of the FBI.

The vote, *which came on* a motion to "invite" Mr. Dean to testify, set the stage for a showdown between the committee and President Nixon, who had already said he would refuse to allow Mr. Dean to appear.

The two leaders of the movement to call Mr. Dean, Senate Majority Whip Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Sen. John V. *Tunney, D., Calif., said after the* vote that they believe they can force the White House to withdraw Mr. Gray's nomination if Mr. Dean refused to *testify.*

However, Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., the Judiciary Committee chairman, said he is confident of approval of Mr. Gray's nomination regardless of whether Mr. Dean accepts the invitation to *testify.*

No Confrontation Seen

Sen. Eastland said he didn't *think there would be a confron*tation between the committee and the President, adding there was no way the committee could legally compel Mr. Dean's appearance.

Committee Democrats had threatened to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Gray unless the presidential counsel was allowed to explain his relationship to Mr. Gray during the FBI's investigation into the break-in and bugging at the Watergate headquarters of the Democratic National Committee last June.

The committee's action came in the face of Mr. Nixon's statement *yesterday that his personal staff* will decline such invitations from Congress, and thus amounted to a direct challenge to the President.

Before the 2 p.m. committee meeting, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said action on Mr. Gray's nomination should be postponed until after the Senate's own investigation of *the Watergate case and related* charges of anti-Democratic party espionage and sabotage by the President's re-election committee. That probe, under a committee headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., is not scheduled to be completed until next February.

Meanwhile, court subpoenas were issued today for Mr. Dean and six other present or former *administration officials* to give testimony about the financing of President Nixon's re-election campaign.

The subpoenas for pretrial depositions were issued in a lawsuit

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

After Confidential Interview

Possible FBI Leak on Watergate Cited

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP).—Within 48 hours of a supposedly confidential interview with the FBI in its Watergate investigation, an employee of the Committee for the Re-election of the President was summoned by Nixon campaign officials to explain her actions, according to her own sworn affidavit.

The employee, who originally was interviewed by the FBI at Nixon campaign headquarters, was one of three persons there who asked to be interviewed again in secret, away from the presence of officials of the committee.

Her affidavit is the *strongest* indication to date that confidentiality of the FBI's investigation of the Watergate bugging was compromised and that the information was turned over to President Nixon's top campaign aides.

According to acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray 3d, reports of interviews with the three Nixon committee employees who sought to be questioned in secret were among those turned over to President Nixon's White House counsel, John Wesley Dean 3d.

Dean May Be Called

Yesterday, a Democratic member of the Senate Judiciary Committee staff said, "We are proceeding on the assumption that Dean turned the information over, unless he tells us otherwise."

If Mr. Dean turned over such information to officials of the President's campaign organization, it would have been a serious breach of the confidentiality of FBI files, Mr. Gray has said.

Mr. Dean investigated the circumstances surrounding the Watergate case for the President and sat in on interviews of White House officials the FBI conducted in its inquiry into the case. Mr. Dean's report was made to the President and has never been made public.

The committee wound up testimony of witnesses hostile to Mr. Gray today and received Mr. Gray's accounting of 33 contacts with Mr. Dean, 28 by telephone and five in Mr. Gray's office, over the handling of the Watergate investigation.

The affidavit alleging that Nixon campaign officials learned of a supposedly confidential interview with the FBI was signed by Judith Hoback, the former assistant to Hugh W. Sloan jr., treasurer of the Committee for the Re-election of the President and a key witness at the Watergate trial. It was obtained by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which now is considering

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shultz Talks of Gas and Oil In Parleys With Soviet Aides

MOSCOW, March 13 (UPI).— U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said today he discussed gas, oil and the granting of most-favored-nation trade status to the Soviet Union in talks with *Soviet officials.*

Mr. Shultz met his Soviet counterpart, Vasily F. Garbuzov, and Deputy Premier Vladimir N. Novikov in the morning, then was host to them and other officials at a lunch at the U.S. ambassador's residence.

"We talked mostly about gas, oil and men," Mr. Shultz said while chatting with some of the Russians before the lunch started. "We touched a bit on agriculture, too."

He did not indicate if his discussions touched on the effort of some U.S. senators and congressmen to block increased Soviet-American trade because of the Soviet policy of restricting the emigration of Jews to Israel.

Six American companies announced Nov. 3 that they expected to sign an agreement before the end of 1973 on the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Murmansk and another linking Yakutsk with the *Pacific* Ocean.

The proposed deal would require *U.S. government financing* and still has not been concluded. The government is reviewing the project from economic, security and other standpoints.

Today's talks were the last scheduled before Mr. Shultz's departure tomorrow. Western sources speculated, however, that he would meet Communist party *leader Leonid I. Brezhnev* tomorrow morning.

Wallace Treated With Acupuncture

MONTGOMERY, March 13 (UPI).—Gov. George C. Wallace, crippled last year in an assassination attempt, is undergoing acupuncture treatment, his office announced today.

Billy Joe Camp, Gov. Wallace's secretary, said, "There was no noticeable difference in the governor's condition" as a result of the first treatment yesterday, but further treatments are planned.



United Press International.

BUSINESSMAN'S LUNCH—George Shultz (right), U.S. Treasury secretary, welcoming Vladimir N. Novikov, Soviet deputy premier, to luncheon yesterday at the U.S. ambassador's residence. The U.S. official is holding trade talks in the Soviet capital.

Italy Police Seek 3 in Phone Tap

ROME, March 13 (AP).—Police said today that three persons were missing in a phone-bugging scandal that has rocked Italy's *political and industrial world.* All three—two men and a woman —are linked to Walter Beneforti, a former police chief turned private detective who was arrested last week.

Meanwhile, authorities planned to equip a special police team to track down taps in Rome, where even the telephones of the Quirinal Palace, the presidential residence, were reportedly bugged. The plan included a special dialing system through which private citizens could have their telephones checked for possible taps.

Those missing included Alessandro Micheli, a former officer of Italy's secret intelligence service who worked for Mr. Beneforti's private agency.



AP.

The Rev. Ian Paisley

Paisley Warns Britain to Give Priority to Crushing the IRA

BELFAST, March 13 (Reuters). —Militant Protestant leader Ian Paisley, with the backing of Northern Ireland's hard-line Protestant organizations, today warned Britain that the first priority here must be to crush Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

The demand was put by Mr. Paisley and Capt. Lawrence Orr, a senior official of the former ruling Unionist party, at a meeting with the British administrator for the province, William Whitelaw.

As the talks took place the violence continued. A British soldier was killed and two others injured when their armored vehicle struck a booby-trap near the town of Crossmaglen on the border with the Irish Republic.

He was the 14th soldier to die this year.

Mr. Paisley and Capt. Orr went to the meeting in Belfast after early morning talks with chiefs of some 20 Protestant organizations, all of which gave their support to the list of four major conditions for continued cooperation with the British government worked out by Mr. Paisley and Capt. Orr.

The aim of the session with Mr. Whitelaw was to impress on the British government the minimum demands of the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland before publication of the government's legislative proposals on the province's future. These proposals are expected next week.

U.K. Limits Gun Permits

LONDON, March 13 (Reuters). —The government today announced a sweeping crackdown on private ownership of guns in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Whitelaw laid legislation before Parliament to extend the powers of the Northern Ireland police to refuse firearm certificates or permits.

The new legislation, to come into effect on Thursday, also gives police greater powers to revoke certificates and permits, to impose conditions on the ownership of firearms and to require owners to produce their weapons for ballistic tests.

Warning by Craig

LONDON, March 13 (AP).— William Craig, an Ulster Protestant leader, warned today of extended violence through British cities and villages by the IRA.

Mr. Craig, who heads the militant Vanguard movement, also branded as "a surrender to violent elements" certain proposals attributed to the British government in the new policy it is formulating for Ulster. He spoke at a Foreign Press Association luncheon.

Among proposals listed by Mr. Craig as unacceptable to Ulster's Protestants was the idea that the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority should share power in the revamped legislature that would manage some of Ulster's affairs.

10 Held in London Bombings Remanded in Custody a Week

LONDON, March 13 (AP).— Seven men and three young women from Northern Ireland were today ordered held in custody pending a court hearing next week to answer charges of plotting the terror bombings that killed one man and wounded 243 persons in London last week.

Two bombs were set off last Thursday as Northern Ireland voted in a referendum on its future ties with the United Kingdom.

The 10 were charged during a three-minute hearing at Bow Street Magistrate's Court under strict security precautions. Police searched baby strollers outside the building and looked into the bowler hats of businessmen. Everyone entering the building was carefully searched.

Inside the wood-paneled court, a solid phalanx of policemen stood with its back to magistrate Sir Frank Milton and faced the public benches.

The accused arrived at the court in a convoy of prison vans accompanied by four police panel trucks, four police cars and four motorcycle outriders.

The three young women charged are Marian Magdalene Price, 19, a student; her sister Dolours, 22, a student-teacher, and Roisin McNearney, 18, a typist.

The men are Robert Martin Walsh, 24, a roof tiler; Martin Francis Brady, 19, unemployed; Paul Joseph Holmes, 25, a roof tiler; William Joseph Armstrong, 29, a window cleaner; Hugh Feeney, 21, a student-teacher; William Patrick McLarnon, 19, unemployed, and Gerard Kelley, 19, unemployed.

Bernard Simons, a London attorney respresenting all 10 accused, said he was not applying for bail. But he protested to the magistrate that the accused had been in custody since noon last Thursday and were forbidden to see a lawyer until yesterday.

As the accused left the dock for Brixton Jail, shouts broke out from a crowd of 50 at the rear of the small courtroom. Miss McNearney turned and waved as she was led out.

London's central criminal court, the Old Bailey, damaged in Thursday's bomb blast, was evacuated today for the second time in 24 hours following a bomb warning by an anonymous telephone caller.

Turkish Vote Inconclusive

(Continued from Page 1)

articles that could "affect the will of parliament." The country has been under martial law for two years, during which time 4,000 persons have been arrested on charges of leftist subversion. Many have been sentenced to long prison terms.

Searches and arrests were carried out by security forces last night in buildings in the area of the parliament. They reportedly were to prevent any disturbances today.

A statement by the People's Republican party leader, Bulen Ecevit, announcing the abstention of his party because of "the conditions under which the election is taking place," was kept off the radio by military authorities, who ordered that it would not be published by newspapers tomorrow.

Gen. Gurler, 60, resigned last week as chief of the general staff, the highest position in the armed forces, and was appointed to the Senate by outgoing President Cevdet Sunay, whose term ends March 28.

While openly supported by most of the military high command, Gen. Gurler did not go into the election with the support of any major political party, except for the 44 members of the new Republican Alliance party.

In declaring the abstention of the People's Republican party, Mr. Ecevit said it did not object to Gen. Gurler on personal grounds and would respect any winner. But Mr. Ecevit made it clear his party was objecting to taking part in an election under martial law now or in the future.

Parliamentary elections are scheduled in Turkey for October, coinciding with the 50th anniversary of the republic in this country of 35 million persons.

Despite the basically parliamentary character of Turkey's government, the president, who is the chief of state, exercises an important political role as a bridge between the political parties and the armed forces. Under President Sunay, the role of mediator is credited with having helped to avoid a direct military takeover in March, 1971, and to have preserved parliamentary forms.

Paris Traffic Jam

PARIS, March 13 (IHT).—A bridge over the Boulevard Periphérique cracked this morning, blocking traffic on the expressway around the city during the rush hour. In one of the worst jams ever seen here, traffic lined up 20 kilometers from Porte de Versailles on the southeast to Porte de la Chapelle on the north.

Teasers for Travelers

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Answer p. 5

British Minister Cites Risks For the Ill in Hospital Strike

LONDON, March 13 (UPI).— Sir Keith Joseph, the minister responsible for social services, today appealed to hospital workers to end their strike. Consultants in two cities said patients will die unless the situation is improved.

But Hugh Scanlon, Amalgamated Engineering Workers Union president, said a defeat for hospital ancillary staff and gas workers would mean "the end of trade unionism as we know it."

Gas union leaders organized a ballot to find if their 47,000 workers wanted to accept a pay offer or step-up their action.

Meanwhile, train engineers tonight voted to call two nationwide one-day rail strikes next week. No passenger trains will run during the 24-hour stoppages Sunday and the following Thursday. There have already been two such national train stoppages in the past two weeks.

The nation's sea and airports were hit by the walkout of key men. Government offices normally manned by 4,000 white collar civil servants were empty.

The strikes, now in their third week, seek to break the government's wage freeze.

More hospital workers decided to strike today. Surgeons said some urgent cases could not be admitted and paper sheets had been used because of the "critical" linen situation.

"Unless the situation is improved at once patients will die," a consultant at the Hull Royal Infirmary said.

In Birmingham, representatives of 300 consultants—top men in Britain's Nationalized Health Service—warned that some patients who were not being hospitalized could die prematurely or suffer permanent disability.

Sir Keith appealed to hospital strikers to accept a pay offer and negotiate later. He said there would be no special settlement for them because it could wreck — through repercussions with other unions—"the prospect of abating inflation."

Train engineers' leader Ray Buckton said he was waiting for the British Railways Board to set a date for pay talks. Militants sought three-day strikes instead of one day a week.

The civil service strike today left members of Parliament without the usual Commons documents.

U.S. and Mexico Report Crippling Of Narcotics Ring

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP). —The U.S. government announced today that it has seized $19.1 million in illegal narcotics, including 24 tons of marijuana, in a five-week joint operation with the Mexican government that it said crippled a major drug-smuggling ring on the Arizona-Mexico border. The operation began early last month.

U.S. officials said they also seized 9.3 pounds of heroin and made more than 100 arrests. They said they seized the records of a "large smuggling conspiracy responsible for bringing tons of marijuana and multi-kilos of heroin" into the United States.

The street value of the seized marijuana was put at $16.7 million and the heroin at $2.5 million.

Arrests in New York

NEW YORK, March 13 (Reuters).—The arrest and indictment of five top heroin dealers, including one said by police to be among the major drug sellers in New York, was announced today by Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold.

Mr. Gold said Jesse Johnson, 44, had a turnover of about $30,000 a day, which put him in the major league of New York dealers. Also arrested and indicted were four of Johnson's chief assistants.

Senate Calls Aide to Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

being brought by Common Cause, the reformist citizens' action group. It seeks to force disclosure of information about fund-raising and disbursal practices in the campaign.

There was no immediate reaction from the White House.

Also subpoenaed were Jeb Magruder, former deputy manager of the Nixon campaign, Robert Odle, campaign personnel director; Devan L. Shumway, information officer; Hugh W. Sloan, former campaign treasurer; Harry Fleming, director of political operations and organization, and Murray Chotiner, a long-time Nixon political adviser and former White House aide.

The lawsuit, filed last year by Common Cause, seeks to force the Nixon campaign to reveal the source of its financial contributions.

Last Nov. 1, under a compromise consent decree, the Nixon campaign agreed to reveal a large chunk of previously unreported contributions. Action is continuing over contributions received in a still unreported period between March 10 to April 7.

Under a new federal election law, all candidates were required to report the source of all contributions after April 7. The Common Cause suit sought to force disclosure for the pre-April 7 contributions as well.

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United Press International.

FREED—Waving South Vietnamese flags, South Vietnamese prisoners of war, released earlier by the Viet Cong, arrived Monday in Bien Hoa in truce unit helicopters.

Possible FBI Leak on Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

President Nixon's nomination of Mr. Gray to be permanent director of the FBI.

Mrs. Hoback said in her affidavit that she was called into the office of former Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, then political coordinator of the Nixon campaign. Also present, she said, were Fred LaRue, a former assistant to the President; Kenneth Wells Parkinson, the Nixon campaign organization's principal attorney, and Paul O'Brien, another attorney for the committee.

"I hear you have been talking to the FBI," Mrs. Hoback's affiravit says she was told by Mr. Parkinson. She added in the sworn statement:

"To my knowledge I had not informed anyone of my interviews with the FBI, and the interviews were in confidence and no one else knew."

In a telephone interview with The Washington Post, Mrs. Hoback said: "You do something in confidence, and it shatters you a little to learn it's been broken."

She said that she had asked the FBI for the confidential interview, away from the Nixon campaign offices, because she had additional information she wished to supply and did not want her employers to know she was the source of the information.

The White House today denied that the availability to Mr. Dean of the confidential FBI files was connected with the decision by the re-election committee to interview Miss Hoback.

Gerald L. Warren, deputy presidential press secretary, told newsmen that Mr. Dean received the FBI's summary of the Watergate interviews on July 21, at least one day after Miss Hoback was questioned by campaign committee officials.

"It would have been impossible for that information to come from John Dean," he said.

Mrs. Hoback, who is believed to have supplied the FBI with information concerning the disbursement of campaign funds that helped finance the Watergate break-in, would say only that her private FBI interview concerned questions not pursued during her appearance before the Watergate grand jury or in the initial FBI interview at Nixon campaign headquarters.

Mrs. Hoback told The Post that she knows of no reprisals taken against her by the Nixon committee for volunteering additional information to the FBI.

Hungarian Sgt., Truce Aide, Gets Australia Asylum

SAIGON, March 13 (AP).—A 22-year-old Hungarian sergeant who was serving with the International Commission of Control and Supervision has been granted asylum in Australia after defecting over the weekend, the Australian Embassy confirmed tonight.

The embassy said the soldier had left Saigon. "A Hungarian national has asked the embassy for assistance to emigrate to Australia and this has been arranged," a spokesman said.

The Australian Embassy refused to identify the man, but a spokesman for the Hungarian delegation identified him as Sgt. Gyorgy Wallner, 22, who had joined the cease-fire supervisory force in Saigon two or three weeks ago. He came here from an assignment in Budapest, the spokesman said.

The four-nation truce commission is made up of Hungary, Poland, Canada and Indonesia.

Israel Hands Over Body

TEL AVIV, March 13 (Reuters).—The body of Abu Bakr Mohammed al-Attasi, a 33-year-old Libyan, who died Thursday of injuries received when a Libyan airliner was downed in the Sinai desert by Israeli jets, was handed over to Egypt yesterday, an army spokesman said.

Longest-Held American POW To Be Released by Viet Cong

SAIGON, March 13 (AP).—The Viet Cong delegation announced tonight that an American who has been held as a war prisoner longer than any other U.S. soldier in history will be released Friday.

Also included among the 32 prisoners to be released at Hanoi's Gia Lam Airport is the highest-ranking U.S. civilian official captured by the North Vietnamese.

A young marine supposedly killed in Vietnam and buried by his family four years ago, but who later turned up alive, is also among those being released.

The longest-held captive is Maj. Floyd Thompson, now 39, who was captured March 26, 1964, in Quang Tri Province, just below the Demilitarized Zone, where he was serving as a U.S. adviser with South Vietnamese forces.

Maj. Thompson was then a captain. When released Friday, he will have spent 3,277 days—almost nine years—as a prisoner of war, longer than any serviceman in U.S. history. The Viet Cong always listed him as a civilian. Maj. Thompson spent five months longer in Communist captivity than Navy Lt. Comdr. Everett Alvarez, the first pilot shot down over North Vietnam.

Career Diplomat

The highest-ranking U.S. civilian being released is Philip Manhard, 53, a senior career diplomat. Mr. Manhard was captured Feb. 2, 1968, when Communist forces seized Hué during the Tet offensive.

Mr. Manhard was a senior U.S. adviser at the time of his capture.

Also returning home will be Pfc. Ronald L. Ridgeway, who the Communists said was captured Feb. 25, 1968, near a U.S. outpost at Khe Sanh.

The Pentagon had said the remains of what were believed to have been Pfc. Ridgeway and other members of his patrol, caught in a North Vietnamese ambush, were recovered and returned to the United States for burial.

Among the prisoners being released by the Viet Cong are Sgt. Michael Patrick Branch, whom Radio Hanoi frequently identified as a deserter, and Maj. Floyd Kushner, a Medical Corps officer credited with many anti-war statements over the Communist radio.

Another prisoner being freed by the Viet Cong in Hanoi is Pvt. Frederick Lewis Elbert jr., who is listed by the Marine Corps as a deserter.

Soviet Ship First Into Haiphong Harbor, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Reuters).—The first foreign cargo vessel to go into a North Vietnamese port since the American mine-sweeping operations began last month has tied up in Haiphong harbor, the Defense Department said today.

A spokesman said it was a Soviet ship believed carrying a cargo of flour. "There are about half a dozen other ships which we believe are en route to Haiphong," Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said.

"But our notice to mariners still stands and ships that approach North Vietnam do so at their own risk. We are not giving them any assistance, and that includes maps [of where the mines are laid.]"

Mr. Friedheim said the mine-sweeping operations were continuing in three areas, including the main Haiphong shipping channel, and the technical talks between American and North Vietnamese officials were continuing in Haiphong.

Mr. Friedheim said that, including the arrival of the new Soviet ship, there now were seven foreign freighters in North Vietnamese ports. The other six have been tied up in North Vietnam since the U.S. Navy and Air Force dropped their mines last May.

NATO Hands New Proposals For Troop Cut to Warsaw Pact

VIENNA, March 13 (UPI).— The Western allies presented new proposals to the Communist Warsaw Pact today aimed at getting stalled talks on East-West troop cuts started, Western diplomats said.

A Warsaw Pact spokesman said the new initiative provided an "opening for discussion."

"There were certain positive elements," he said.

These remarks contrasted sharply with a Warsaw Pact statement issued after an earlier Western effort to get the talks going three weeks ago.

That statement, issued Feb. 21, said the West's proposals "contained nothing new."

Two days later they were rejected by the Warsaw Pact.

Secret Meeting

The new proposals, Western diplomats said, were presented at a secret Soviet Embassy meeting of Russian, American and Dutch delegates to the talks—delayed for six weeks because of East-West disagreement over which nations' troops should be reduced.

The meeting, the first formal East-West contact since Feb. 23, when the Warsaw Pact turned down earlier North Atlantic Treaty Organization proposals for starting the talks, began at 10:30 a.m., the diplomats said.

But even during the meeting the official North Atlantic Treaty Organization spokesman—maintaining the strict secrecy of the talks—denied it was taking place.

Western diplomats said the NATO proposals were presented to Soviet delegation leader Oleg N. Khlestov, representing the Warsaw Pact, by his Dutch and U.S. counterparts—Bryan Quarles van Uofford and Jonathan Dean —representing NATO.

The diplomats declined to give details of the new NATO plan, worked out in three weeks of talks at the alliance's Brussels headquarters.

Helsinki Talks

HELSINKI, March 13 (Reuters).—The 34-nation preparatory talks here on European security and cooperation appear to be making real progress on an agenda draft.

The security conference is expected to start with a foreign ministers' meeting here in late June, go into a committee stage by autumn and end with a "high-level" meeting on a date to be fixed at the second stage.

Geneva Talks

GENEVA, March 13 (Reuters). —Soviet and United States nuclear arms negotiators met here today for the second time in two days amid strict secrecy in a new round of talks on curbing strategic offensive weapons.

A column of seven cars brought Soviet delegates headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semyonov to the U.S. diplomatic mission, where conference sources said they were closeted with U.S. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson and aides for 55 minutes.

Officials on both sides declined to say what they discussed.

In this second phase of the SALT talks—which have been going on for almost three and a half years—the Americans and the Russians are trying to reach agreement on a comprehensive treaty limiting, and perhaps reducing, offensive nuclear weapons.

This accord would follow or replace an interim five-year agreement putting certain limits on offensive missiles signed during a visit by President Nixon to Moscow last May.

Viet Cong, Hanoi Will Relea 140 U.S. POWs During We

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, March 13 (NYT).— The Viet Cong tonight turned over a list of 32 American prisoners they will release Friday at Gia Lam Airport in Hanoi, an official U. S. spokesman announced.

Another 108 American prisoners, including one civilian, will be released tomorrow in Hanoi by the North Vietnamese. The two exchanges mark the third of four scheduled rounds of American POW releases.

It was not immediately known, the U.S. spokesman said, how many of the 32 prisoners on the Viet Cong's list were military and how many were civilians.

Under the terms of the Paris peace agreement, both the 32 prisoners on the Viet Cong's list and the 108 to be freed by the North Vietnamese should have been released by this evening.

Delay Protest

To protest the delay, and in an effort to prevent any similar problems from blocking the fourth and last release, the chief U.S. delegate to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, yesterday halted the withdrawal of the remaining American troops from South Vietnam. A U.S. spokesman said today that the halt would continue until all the 140 prisoners are returned.

The halt in the withdrawals leaves about 5,500 U.S. troops still in South Vietnam, or 30 percent of the 23,500 soldiers present when the cease-fire went into effect at the end of January.

An exchange of 1,200 Vietnamese prisoners was interrupted today at Loc Ninh, near the Cambodian border, when one POW reportedly tried to stay behind rather than return to Communist control.

According to a South Vietnamese military spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, the unnamed prisoner suddenly bolted toward members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, who were overseeing the exchange, but was grabbed by fellow prisoners and beaten. Col. Hien said that South Vietnamese military police who were also supervising the exchange sought to help the prisoner but they also were beaten.

There was no immediate word on whether the prisoner was returned to Communist hands or whether a protest would be lodged with the international commission.

The release of the 1,200 oners today at Loc Ninh, a them Communist soldiers, r ed the end of the second r of Vietnamese prisoner changes, Col. Hien said. gether 5,796 prisoners have returned to the Communists 1,004 were handed back to Saigon government.

Raids in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, March (UPI).—U.S. jet fighters bombed Communist positi along Cambodia's southern way 2, as Cambodian t slowed down their military o tions.

Field reporters said that ernment regulars rested be the front lines while the planes attacked the Cambo rebels' forward positions, 30 south of Phnom Penh.

Cambodian rebels traine North Vietnamese cadres been pushing for control of Mekong River in a major o sive started Jan. 29.

U.S. Tells Hano Of Concern on Any Troop Shi

WASHINGTON, Marc (AP).—A White House sp man said today "We are every means of communic we have" to express cor about the reported movemer North Vietnamese troops supplies toward South Viet

Deputy Press Secretary G L. Warren, asked about s ments by Pentagon officials the movement of troops and plies had continued since cease-fire, said the U.S. pos is being expressed "to all pa involved in the agreement."

He reiterated that the U States expects full compli with the agreement and "our expectation is well kr to Hanoi."

Mr. Warren would not sp the methods of the commu tions. Presumably presider assistant Henry Kissinger been in contact with North namese officials.

Later, State Department spo man Charles W. Bray said United States has expressed concern to North Vietnam the Viet Cong. Mr. Bray said United States has been watc the reported infiltration closely and with some concern.

Hanoi to Return U.S. Civilia Who Hijacked His Way The

BANGKOK, March 13 (AP).— Bobby Joe Keesee, the civilian who will be released in Hanoi tomorrow, is a middle-aged soldier of misfortune who hijacked a Thai charter plane 2 1/2 years ago and forced the pilot to fly him to North Vietnam.

He is also an Army deserter with a prison record in Arizona who once sought refuge in Cuba. But Fidel Castro wouldn't have him.

Bira Air, the Thai charter company, said Keesee hired one of its single-engine airplanes on the pretext he was scouting locations for a motion picture.

The pilot, Sangiem Poomketkaew, said he flew Keesee all over northeast Thailand for four days and on the fifth took off from Ubon to return to Bangkok.

"We had been flying for about 20 minutes when the foreigner pulled a gun and said: 'Fly that way,' pointing to Laos and Vietnam," the pilot said.

"He told us to shut off the radio. My copilot and I tried to work out a way to disarm him but the plane was too small to move about in.

"We flew over Laos and we were hit in the tail by ground fire.

"We told him we were short of fuel and that we had been hit but he said, 'I don't care.'

"We told him we would have to land. We put down on a beach between Vinh and Dong Hoi.

"When we landed, villagers and children ran around the plane. He jumped out with a small James Bond briefcase and walked across the sand to the village.

"We took off and flew back to Thailand."

A Bangkok newspaper reported at the time that Keesee arrived from Manila on Aug. 31, 1970, gave his age as 36, and said he had been held prisoner by Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan for 36 hours two months before.

He was described as "short, fat and crew cut."

Hanoi never said a word about its uninvited guest until it included his name on the list of POWs to be freed tomorrow.

Keesee's sister, Mrs. T.O. Riley, of Amarillo, Texas, said in 1962 that Keesee was wounded when serving as a paratrooper during the Korean war. She said a plate had to be put in his for a wound he suffered then

Mrs. Riley said Keesee se 11 years in the Army, much the time overseas, including in Russia.

In 1962, he deserted from Huachuca, Ariz., flew a sin engine plane he had rented Cuba and asked for asyl Forty-nine days later, the Cub returned him to face trial Arizona on 153 charges.

Most Charges Dropped

All but one of the charg transporting a stolen car acr state lines, were dropped, and was found guilty and sentenc to five years in prison. He serv two.

During his trial, he claimed activities were part of a clos and-dagger CIA operation to g him a credible cover story dropping two anti-Castro gu rilla organizers into Cuba.

Keesee's father, Payton Keesee, of Phoenix, said at time of the Cuban incident h his son had served 2 1/2 years an embassy guard, and "I know he'll wind up in Russia.

"There are two sides to ev question," the father said. "I not intending to hold up for boy . . . . but he was always a level-headed kid."

Tiepolo Painting Stolen

BERGAMO, Italy, March 13 (UPI).—A painting entitled "The Glory of the Saints," by the 18th-century Venetian master Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, was stolen last night from All Saints' Church, in Rovetta, near here, police announced.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Fair
ANKARA	2	36	Snow
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	4	39	Fair
BERLIN	6	43	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Overcast
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Sunny
FLORENCE	10	50	Sunny
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Fair
MILAN	8	46	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	36	Sunny
MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
MUNICH	-0	32	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	54	Sunny
NICE	5	41	Rain
OSLO	5	41	Cloudy
PARIS	4	39	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	11	52	Sunny
SOFIA	-2	28	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Fair
TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
TUNIS	11	52	Showers
VENICE	9	48	Sunny
VIENNA	9	39	Cloudy
WARSAW	-3	27	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	15	59	Fair
ZURICH	0	32	Snow

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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...entagon Papers of No Use ...o Others, Schlesinger Says

By Sanford J. Ungar

...S ANGELES, March 13 ...).—Arthur M. Schlesinger jr., ... was special assistant to the President Kennedy, told a ...al court jury yesterday that ...hoped foreigners spent time ...ing the Pentagon papers, be... this would divert them ... genuinely valuable intelli... information.

"The more they read material ... this, the better it is for us," ... Pulitzer Prize-winning histo... said.

...ppearing as the fifth defense ...ess in the Pentagon papers ... of Daniel Ellsberg and An... ...thony J. Russo jr., Mr. Schlesinger observed that the documents "would be of interest, but not of use, and certainly not of advantage" to foreign nations.

Questioned by defense attorney Dolores Donovan, Mr. Schlesinger also said that disclosure of the Pentagon papers could not have injured the U.S. "national defense."

Now Albert Schweitzer Professor of Humanities at the City University of New York, he was called by the defense as an expert witness on one volume of the documents which traces American policy in Vietnam between 1952 and 1964, when Mr. Schlesinger was in the White House.

He stressed repeatedly that during this time the Kennedy administration was planning a withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam, a plan he said was subsequently cancelled by President Johnson.

Judge Limits Testimony

Mr. Schlesinger attempted several times to tell the jury of 10 women and 2 men that it was his personal view that disclosure of the Pentagon papers was of "great advantage to this country" and should have occurred sooner.

But each time, District Court Judge W. Matt Byrne jr. cut him off, pointing out that the only issues under the Espionage Act are "injury to the U.S. national defense" and "advantage to a foreign nation."

Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are charged with violations of the Espionage Act and with conspiracy and theft of government property as a result of their duplication of the Pentagon papers and other top-secret documents in 1969.

Saying that he was drawing on his own experience as an intelligence analyst for the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, during World War II, Mr. Schlesinger explained that most intelligence officers suffer from "an overload, a glut of information."

Obsolete Information

"Everything is grist for their mill," he said, but he promptly added that material like the Pentagon papers would be readily rejected as useless by a competent intelligence analyst.

This was especially true of the volume that he studied for the defense, he added, because the plan for withdrawal from Vietnam that it detailed became obsolete during the events of 1964.

The defense then called John Kenneth Galbraith, professor of economics at Harvard and President Kennedy's ambassador to India. He had barely begun to testify when court was recessed because of a dispute between the prosecution and defense over the evidence Mr. Galbraith could offer.

Earlier in the day, attorneys completed their questioning of another presidential confidante from the Kennedy years, former White House national security adviser McGeorge Bundy.

Mr. Bundy asserted that there was more likelihood of "damage to the national defense" from newspaper reports in March, 1968, about a Joint Chiefs of Staff memorandum assessing the effects of the Communist Tet offensive than from Mr. Ellsberg's and Mr. Russo's photocopying of that document more than a year later.

By revealing that the U.S. military had requested an additional 206,000 troops for Vietnam duty, before President Johnson had made a decision about that request, Mr. Bundy said, the newspaper accounts "prejudiced the privacy" of the presidential decision-making process.

...robe Asked ...n Funds in ...S. Election

By John Hanrahan

...ASHINGTON, March 13 ...).—The General Accounting ...ice yesterday sent to the ...ice Department for possible ...secution a report charging ...sident Nixon's campaign ...nce committee with four new ...parent violations" of the ...eral Election Campaign Act. ...he report deals with a secret ...tribution of $200,000 by ...ert L. Vesco, the key figure ...an alleged multimillion-dollar ...rnational swindle. Mr. Ves... contribution—all in $100 ...s—was handed over last April ... to Maurice Stans, the head of ... Finance Committee to Re... the President, and it ...ained secret until newspaper ...ounts of it appeared in ...uary.

...The committee immediately ...ponded to the GAO report, ...ming it "irresponsible" and ...erting that the Vesco con...bution was handled in a legal ...nner.

...The report contends that the ...tribution was received three ...ys after the new federal elec...n campaign act went into ...ect last April 7, but never had ...en publicly reported.

...The committee responded, as ...had previously, that the con...bution had been arranged for ... in advance of April 7. It said ...is meant that the money was ...onstructively" in the commit...e's hands before the April 7 ...adline and, under the law, did ...t have to be reported.

...The committee was fined $8,000 ...rlier on eight counts of a ...deral indictment stemming ...om a GAO investigation last ...mmer. It was the first such ...mitive action since campaign ...porting laws were instituted in ...25.

...The GAO, the investigative arm ... Congress, is charged with en...rcing the election campaign ..., but any decision to prosecute ... made by the Justice Depart...ent. The GAO report asked the ...stice Department for a second ...ne to investigate a $350,000 ...sh fund that was kept in Mr. ...ans's safe. A previous GAO ...quest last August has gone ...answered.

...The Vesco money was part of ...is $350,000, according to federal ...vestigators. Some of it report...dly was used to finance the ...ging of Democratic party ...adquarters at the Watergate ...d other spying on the Demo...ats.

...chool Buses Recalled

...DEARBORN, Mich., March 13 ...P.—Ford Motor Co. announced ...at it is recalling 1,353 school ...es because of possible brake ...stem failures. Ford said it is ...otifying the owners of 699 buses ...om the 1972 and 1973 model ...ars.



United Press International.

POW MARRIES—Army Chief Warrant Officer Joseph Rose 3d of Morgantown, W. Va., and his bride, the former Donna Steele, leaving the chapel of Valley Forge, Pa., Army Hospital after their wedding. They had to postpone their marriage for five years after he was shot down in February, 1968, and held prisoner by the Viet Cong

Defense Chief Urges an End To Job Bias

WASHINGTON, March 13 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson expressed "shock" yesterday at the absence of women and representatives of minority groups in top civilian jobs in the Army and other armed services. He ordered an immediate effort to redress the situation.

Addressing a conference of Army officers and officials concerned with promoting equal opportunity in hiring, Mr. Richardson said the Army often has taken the lead in this area.

But he declared that performance too frequently has fallen short of stated goals.

The Army has only three minority employees and no women in "supergrade" jobs, he said. Those are top management positions with a starting annual salary of $31,203. The whole military establishment has only 10 employees of these two categories in supergrade jobs, he noted.

"This virtual nonparticipation of minorities and women in high-level Army civilian positions—and similarly across the other military departments—is a real shock to me," he declared. "I expect prompt improvement."

Mr. Richardson said the Defense Department requires defense contractors to open key jobs to women and minorities. "For the most part we can be proud of their response," he said. "But we are placing ourselves in the embarrassing and untenable position of asking more of our contractors than we require of ourselves."

As a short-term goal, he said, the military should attempt to increase civilian employment of women and minorities, particularly in senior posts, to bring it at least to the level of the rest of the government.

At present, he pointed out, the Army has less than 1 percent of minority employees in supergrade jobs, compared with 3.8 percent in the rest of the government, and well under 1 percent of women in top jobs, compared with 1.6 percent elsewhere in federal employ.

'New Level' of Ties With U.S. Predicted by Soviet Magazine

MOSCOW, March 12 (WP).—An optimistic article in an authoritative Soviet journal published Monday says that "favorable changes in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. make it possible that these relations can now be raised to a qualitatively new level."

The article in the monthly magazine "USA" describes improved Soviet-U.S. relations in terms once reserved for patent medicines—as beneficial for any number of international illnesses and discomforts.

The article seems especially interesting because it will be used as a teaching aid in Communist party schools all over the country—schools of political education that are organized in most Soviet institutions for party members.

This month, the students in these schools will be exposed to a remarkably upbeat analysis of relations with the leading imperialist power, as the United States has traditionally been called in Soviet literature.

Still 'Imperialist'

The article includes brief references to the prospect of continued ideological struggle with the United States and to the fact that America is still "imperialist," but these brief warnings hardly balance a long list of optimistic evaluations of Soviet-American dealings.

Politically, Soviet-American détente serves the interests of both countries, "all peoples and the cause of peace in the world," the article says. Economically, the possibilities for expanded Soviet-American dealings "are really enormous." Détente has improved the situation in Europe, contributed to the conclusion of the war in Vietnam and opened new prospects for international cooperation, the article contends.

The only failure of this new relationship so far has been in the Middle East, "USA" says, where "so far there has been no progress toward a political settlement."

Diplomats and other foreign students of the Soviet Union are watching with fascination as official propagandists tamper with their old phrase book to accommodate this new era of détente. This article in "USA" is a good example of the changes that have occurred since cold-war tensions began to relax.

How ordinary citizens react is unknown, but some at least must be baffled that the same Americans and West Germans who were once reviled rigorously and repeatedly are now treated much more gently.

The "USA" article contains a long historical section, the gist of which is that the Soviet Union has really always favored friendly, normalized relations with America, but that reactionary forces in the United States made this impossible.

The article itself suggests that the situation is a little more complicated, however, when it takes up the question of Soviet-U.S. trade. Contradicting years of Soviet policy based on a desire to build an independent and autonomous economy in Russia, "USA" writes:

"... Scientific-technological cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. is not only mutually useful, objectively it is mutually necessary. By its nature, scientific-technological progress is international in character. Deepening specialization among different countries in the areas of production and scientific research, the interests of more rational exploitation of resources—all these demand cooperation and united efforts by the scientists of different countries to resolve the problems facing mankind."

Devaluation Boosting GNP

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 (Reuters).—Devaluation will add about $1.1 billion to the U.S. gross national product in 1973 and about $3.5 billion in 1974, according to economists at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

The economists also said they expected the growth for the full economy—the increase in the real gross national product—will be a "strong 6.4 percent for 1973 with the profit outlook "excellent" for the next six months.

Suit Attacks Mental Patient's Right to Decide on Surgery

DETROIT, March 13 (AP).—A three-judge Wayne County Circuit Court opened hearings yesterday to determine whether a mental patient has the right to decide to have potentially dangerous brain surgery offering prospects of a cure.

At the same time, the judges were asked to rule on the legality of Michigan's laws dealing with criminal psychopaths.

What promises to be a prolonged legal battle began last year when a patient at Ionia State Hospital volunteered for the brain surgery after 18 years' confinement.

The patient, identified in his suit only as 36-year-old John Doe, is described as having been subject to uncontrollable rages since a childhood bout with measles.

His parents had him committed to Kalamazoo State Hospital when he was 17. Authorities say that nine months later, the patient admitted luring a student nurse to the hospital cellar where he strangled her and sexually attacked her dead body.

Last year, doctors at Detroit's Lafayette Clinic said they believed there is hope for the man. They offered him a chance for brain surgery and he agreed.

But a group called the Medical Committee for Human Rights challenged the agreement for John Doe and 23 other volunteers. Their suit also seeks freedom for the 24 on ground that they cannot receive proper treatment in state hospitals.

The clinic asked Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelley to make certain the case goes to trial to provide guidelines on medical research involving humans. The clinic's research is intended to compare surgery with treatment by drugs in cases of uncontrolled behavior.

Gabe Kaimowitz, an attorney for the committee, admits that neither John Doe nor his parents sought his help. "I don't claim to represent a client. I'm doing this to call a matter of grave public concern to their [the court's] attention," he said.

One of the motions offered challenges the law on the ground that persons accused of a crime are committed more easily to mental institutions than the average citizen. The judges took the motion under advisement.

3 Youths Held In Sen. Stennis Holdup-Shooting

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP).—Three young men were arrested last night in connection with the holdup and shooting of Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., in front of the senator's Washington home on Jan. 30.

The arrests came after one of the most intensive manhunts in Washington history, in which a 30-man team of police and FBI agents questioned hundreds of persons.

The suspects were identified as John S. Marshall, 21, who was held on $25,000 bond after arraignment today; his brother Tyrone Marshall, 19, held on $50,000 bond; and Derrell Holloway, 18, held on $10,000 bond. All three live in Remarkington.

The three are charged with armed robbery and violation of the Congressional Assassination Act.

No immediate details of the arrests were available, nor did police give any explanation of what led to the three suspects.

Justice Officials Resume Talks at Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 13 (IHT).—Representatives of the Justice Department entered Wounded Knee again today to seek a resumption of negotiations with the Indians who have been holding the historic village for two weeks.

The latest bid to end the stalemate was made by the department's community relations service division. The group went to the village the day after federal authorities re-established barricades to cut off the flow of supplies to the occupying Indians.

A federal grand jury in Sioux Falls returned an undetermined number of indictments today against Indians who took part in the take-over. More indictments were expected as the grand jury continued deliberations. Before the indictments were returned, U.S. District Court Judge Fred Nichol denied two requests from attorneys for the Indians that the grand jury be dismissed.

Meanwhile, Wayne Colburn, chief of the U.S. marshals in charge of the barricade, told newsmen the cutoff of supplies would deprive the Indians of all normal comforts. "I'm sure as hell planning on changing their life style," he said.

Black September Said To Have Slain Israeli

BEIRUT, March 13 (Reuters).—The Palestinian Black September commando organization has claimed responsibility for the murder of an Israeli man in Nicosia yesterday, the Iraqi News Agency said today.

The agency quoted Black September as saying its commandos killed the Israeli, Simha Gilzer, 59, because he was an Israeli intelligence officer who was responsible for the murder of Ali Ahmed Abul-Khair, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Cyprus on Jan. 25.

Man Is Killed By 5 Hit-Run Drivers in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, March 13 (Reuters).—An unidentified man was killed at dawn today on the Hollywood Freeway after being hit by five different cars—none of which stopped.

Police said the man, while attempting to cross the freeway, was knocked to the ground by the first car which did not stop. He regained his feet and was hit by a second car which sped off. He got up again and was hit by a third car which also sped off.

He got up once more and was hit by a fourth car. Then, while sprawled on the road, he was run over by a fifth car which also kept going.

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Answer p. 5



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Nov. : Analysis

2 Perils of Peronism: Leftists In Party, Coup by Military

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES, March 13 (WP).—Followers of former President Juan D. Peron have proved that 18 years after his ouster they are still the majority in Argentina. The question now is whether the military will allow the Peronists to carry out their mandate to rule.

In this first relatively free election since Mr. Peron's decade in power, the movement delivered an official but yet incomplete vote of 49 percent for Hector J. Campora. Mr. Peron had nominated Mr. Campora despite his failure to excite the diverse following which unites around the 77-year-old exile but little else.

The results leave no doubt that had Mr. Peron himself been allowed to contest, the majority would have been not only absolute but overwhelming.

Furthermore, the parties associated with the conservative-military coalition that has controlled this divided nation since 1955 received less than 5 percent of the vote.

Swing to Left

If the Peronist movement can be called centrist with leftist tendencies—its platform stresses nationalism, socialism and anti-imperialism—the overall vote shows a definite swing to the left.

In the past, the Peronists were proscribed, and had to cast blank ballots in protest, or they were forbidden from running their own candidates. Even so, when the results of such elections in 1958 or 1960 or 1965 proved the durability of the bloc, the result was another military coup.

This time, the military, led by President Alejandro A. Lanusse, has declared that the will of the electorate must be respected. This can only mean that Gen. Lanusse will turn over the presidency to Mr. Campora for a four-year term beginning May 25.

What sort of government will it be, and how much control will the military retain? Much will depend on Mr. Campora.

The 63-year-old dentist said in his campaign, "I am not a presidential candidate on merit, but because of my vocation for service." That service is exclusively to Mr. Peron.

Sunday night, as jubilant Peronists gathered around Mr. Campora, he said, "I want to assure all the comrades of my affection for the beloved Gen. Peron and Eva Peron."

Mr. Peron is a general in the eyes of Peronists, but he was drummed out of the army with dishonor in 1955. His wife, Eva, had died two years earlier of cancer, and it is evidence of the emotionalism of the movement that her name is still invoked almost as frequently as his.

When Mr. Peron was allowed to return last November, his eyes filled with tears when he recalled for the foreign press his years of populist power. At his side was Mr. Campora, with tears flowing freely.

But while Mr. Campora is reflexively Mr. Peron's man, he has proven to be an increasingly effective tactical leader of the movement. His management of the month-long visit of Mr. Peron avoided disenchantment of the faithful or violent reaction of military antagonists.

Mr. Campora also engineered meetings between Mr. Peron and Radical leader Ricardo Balbin—who came in a distant second in Sunday's election. Subsequent words of Mr. Balbin have raised expectations that the Radicals will offer constructive opposition to what will be a strong Peronist majority in the Congress. Mr. Balbin transmitted his congratulations to Mr. Campora yesterday afternoon.

Independent of Military

So far Mr. Campora has shown none of the submissiveness to the military government that he cites as a virtue in his relationship to Mr. Peron. When questioned on the military's concern over alleged links between revolutionary guerrillas and the Peronist movement, Mr. Campora has said, "The violence does not originate with us, it comes from above."

A gauge of just how anti-military Mr. Campora intends to be—and hence how susceptible ultimately to another coup—is the question of another return by Mr. Peron. In the last hours Mr. Campora has reiterated that "the leader" will come to celebrate the victory.

Among the thousands of laws decreed by the military government is a recent one forbidding Mr. Peron from entering Argentina on the Paraguayan passport he used last time.

If Mr. Peron showed up now, it could provoke an early test between military and popular power. The military has won such tests in the past.

Mr. Campora in his campaign looked to the youth wing of the movement for much of his support. The only crowds were of young people, mixed with occasional laborers, the traditional base of the movement.

Guerrilla Heroes

The youth wing is fond of singing verses in favor of guerrilla groups that have killed and kidnapped in Mr. Peron's name.

While the movement's electoral platform is mildly socialist, the more militant youth talk a revolutionary socialism. Mr. Campora must balance off these leaders against the now relatively conservative labor bosses—the "shirtless ones" of the marches once led by Evita—who have not lost much of the share of income then redistributed to them.

Argentina has the largest middle class of any South American nation. Analysis of the voting patterns may show that many from that class voted for Mr. Campora.

Some businessmen and intellectuals seem to think the mob demagoguery that alienated them 18 years ago is strictly of the past.

If the military decide to stay behind the lines, Mr. Campora may eventually have to face a conflict between these comfortable middle-class Peronists and the fiery youth that want socialism, pure and quickly. Both are in his own coalition.

Bandit Learns About Pane The Hard Way

ARTENA, Italy, March 13 (AP).—The main street of this small town near Rome was almost deserted at 1:27 p.m. yesterday when a car screeched to a stop in front of the bank.

A masked, armed man jumped out, rushed toward the bank and banged into the plate glass door. He fell back into the arms of two accomplices.

The bank had closed three minutes ahead of time.

"The door gave a sound like the strings of a violin," cashier Rolando Tetti reported. "Awkwardly holding their submachine gun and pistols, the accomplices dragged the poor man back to the car. He was bleeding through his mask. His sunglasses were broken. Then they sped away and disappeared."

Mariner Photos Indicate Water Courses on Mars

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—The argument that life has existed on Mars has been greatly strengthened by photographs sent back by Mariner-9, the head of the Mariner program has reported.

Dr. Carl Sagan said that the photos show that running water must have existed on the red planet in relatively recent times. He said that sinuous channels with tributaries meandering for hundreds of miles have appeared on photos.

"This finding," he said, "greatly enhances the possibility of life on Mars and the chance that biological experiments such as those on the 1976 Viking Lander spacecraft will detect it."

Dr. Sagan, director of Cornell University's Laboratory for Planetary Studies, said that the temperature variation is great on Mars, sometimes dropping as much as 150 degrees at night. But he said that it does not rule out the possibility of life, since frozen organisms from a warmer past may still be detectable in the ice.



Associated Press.

WEDDING GIFT—Friends of motocross driver Wilhelm Martens of Bollensen, West Germany, put up this motorcycle with baby-buggy sidecar and baby-carrying stork on his house to mark his wedding.

Soviet Diplomats in Europe Are 72% Spies, U.K. Unit Says

LONDON, March 13 (AP).—Seventy-two percent of the Soviet diplomats accredited to West European capitals are spies, a prestigious British study group reported yesterday.

Russian intelligence operations in Western Europe are increasing, the report added, despite the current atmosphere of East-West detente.

The report, "The peacetime strategy of the Soviet Union," charted the growth of Moscow's espionage efforts on a country-by-country basis, without naming sources. Much of the material has appeared before in newspaper articles or in published accounts of testimony by Soviet defectors.

But the report, published by the London-based Institute for the Study of Conflict, contained one of the more comprehensive accounts of Russian espionage activities in the West that has been published in recent years.

British Experts

The study group that wrote it included some of the foremost British experts on Russia and Communist affairs, among them Professors Leonard Schapiro, of the London School of Economics, and Hugh Seton-Watson, of London University, and J. Adams Watson, a former British ambassador to Cuba.

Others among the contributors, such as Brig. W. F. K. Thompson, military correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, are known here as spokesmen for rightist points of view.

Collectively, the authors concluded that in Soviet terms, "détente" and "peaceful coexistence" mean an intensification of the struggle against capitalism by all means short of war, especially by subversion and espionage.

The survey covered all European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except Britain and Belgium. The report said that because the British expelled 105 Soviet diplomats as spies in 1971 and the Belgians forced out 32 Russians on similar charges later that year, both countries now have a relatively "clean" situation.

Nondiplomats Too

In the other NATO countries of Western Europe, the report went on, spies account for 45 percent of accredited Soviet officials—including diplomats, trade-mission personnel, Aeroflot airline workers, journalists and staff members of international organizations. If only diplomats are counted, the proportion of intelligence officers rises to 72 percent, it said.

The total number of Soviet officials in Western Europe has grown by about 50 percent over the past 10 years, from 1,485 to 2,146, the report continued, and more than half are employed either by the KGB—the civilian intelligence service—or by the GRU—military intelligence.

"The Russians do incomparably more spying on the West than the West—even if so minded—can possibly do in the Soviet Union," the study said.

The number of Soviet officials in the West outnumbers their Western counterparts in Moscow by a ratio of 6 to 1, the report said, and in addition, Russian spies are helped in the West by Cuban and East European intelligence services.

U.S. Playwright Protests Moscow Staging of Work

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—David Rabe, author of the controversial anti-war drama "Sticks and Bones," has bitterly protested a pirated Soviet production of his play that is having a successful run in Moscow.

The Soviet production, for which Mr. Rabe has not received any royalties, has been playing at Moscow's Sovremennik (Contemporary) Theater since November. The play is about a blind Vietnam veteran who returns home to his insensitive family.

Last Friday, the CBS television network "postponed for a later date to be announced" a broadcast of "Sticks and Bones" after 70 of its 197 affiliate stations had canceled a scheduled showing of the play.

Yesterday, Mr. Rabe sent an angry letter to Oleg Yefremov, artistic director of the theater, and to Andrzej Wajda, the play's Polish director, protesting the pirating of the rights and its anti-American slant.

"The reviews," he wrote, "make it clear that there is no art or seriousness in your efforts to make contact with what the play is about, for it is about distortion of perception for the sake of personal need, which is what you have done to it—distorted it for personal political need."

"The play," he continued, "is about you and your people, or it is about nothing. If you do not find yourself in it, either you lie or it does. If you find only this country in it, then you fail to see it or fail to see yourselves."

S. African Anglican Takes English Post

LONDON, March 13 (IHT).—The Very Rev. Gonville ffrench-Beytagh, a former Anglican dean of Johannesburg who was cleared of a charge of subversion by a South African appeals court last year, has accepted a post as assistant curate at St. Matthew's Church in Westminster.

The dean, 61, left South Africa after the court decision in April. He had been convicted in South Africa of anti-apartheid activities.

Ben-Gurion Ailing

TIBERIAS, Israel, March 13 (UPI).—Former Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, 86, was taken to a hospital today complaining of feeling ill and having difficulty breathing. A hospital spokesman said, "Extensive examinations had not revealed anything serious in the heart area." He said Mr. Ben-Gurion probably would be released tomorrow.

Syria Says 97.06% Back Constitution

Vote Seen Unaffected By Moslem Protests

BEIRUT, March 13 (UPI).—The Syrian government announced today that the new people's republic constitution of President Hafez Assad has been approved by 97.06 percent of Syrian voters.

Recent demonstrations in several Syrian cities, in which more than 50 persons were reported killed in clashes with security forces, apparently had little effect on the constitutional referendum that ended early today.

According to the Beirut press, the demonstrators were Moslems angered by the Socialist regime's failure to include a clause in the referendum declaring Islam to be the state religion. Mr. Assad blamed them on "reactionary elements" with unspecified "foreign support."

Mr. Assad, 46, a former air force general, seized power in a bloodless coup Nov. 13, 1970. The Syrian armed forces have expressed their full support for his regime.

Political Function

The new constitution gave the army a precise political function of protecting "the goals of the revolution in unity, freedom and Socialism."

Mr. Assad's regime is the third since the pan-Arab Baathist Socialist party came to power just 10 years ago. The new constitution, in effect, made the Baathist government an "Assad regime," Beirut commentators said.

While converting the regime from the original Baathist "collective rule" to a presidential regime, Mr. Assad has shown himself eager to give his regime the trappings of parliamentary democracy. He has scheduled parliamentary elections to be held within 90 days. They will be the first parliamentary elections since the Baathists came to power in 1963. All the candidates will be picked by Baath party committees.

Sabena Says Jet Had Close Call; Asks U.K. Probe

BRUSSELS, March 13 (AP).—The Belgian airline Sabena today demanded an "immediate inquiry" from British air control authorities to determine why one of its Barcelona-bound Caravelle jetliners was routed close to an unidentified jumbo jet while flying over southwest England yesterday.

The Caravelle pilot, Paul Cleeys, reported he suddenly spotted a jumbo jet flying close and slightly above his aircraft and that he threw his twin-engined jet into a 300-meter dive to avoid a possible collision and turbulence from the jumbo.

One of the 51 passengers on board, who declined to be identified, described the plunge as a "horrible experience."

"We were pulled out of our seats and thrown against each other. We all thought this nightmare could only end with the plane crashing." A few of the passengers suffered slight injuries.

The pilot later made an emergency landing at Santiago de Compostela, Spain where a stewardess was treated for a shoulder injury.

U.S. Rails, Labor Reach Accord on Wages, Pensions

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP).—The nation's railroads and 15 unions today announced tentative settlement of a new nationwide contract increasing wages and benefits by more than 10 percent for 500,000 railroad workers.

The settlement was unprecedented in that it was the first time in railroad labor history that the parties reached agreement before current contracts expired, and without strikes or any disruptions in service.

It also is the first of several major industrywide contracts to be negotiated this year and is certain to receive close attention from both labor and the Nixon administration, which is trying to hold down inflation.

Under the terms of the agreement, wages and benefits would be increased by a total of 10.7 percent over 18 months beginning July 1.

Spokesmen for the industry and unions said this would include a 4 percent wage increase effective next Jan. 1 and a revised pension system which would add $42.75 in monthly take-home pay for railroad employees.

The agreement is subject to ratification by officials of the 15 unions, and in one case by a membership vote. Only the Sheet Metal Workers requires a membership vote. With 3,600 members, it is the smallest in the rail industry.



Associated Press.

Passengers milling about trains at Ageo after storming the commuter station 35 kilometers from Tokyo.

Commuters in Japan Strike Back, Enraged by a Railroad Slowdown

TOKYO, March 13 (Reuters).—Tens of thousands of Tokyo-bound commuters, enraged by a weeklong slowdown by train engineers that has crippled local railroad traffic, ran riot today and ransacked a station, looting ticket machines and stoning trains.

An estimated 10,000 persons rioted in the Ageo station on the Takasaki line after the 7 a.m. train for Tokyo pulled in 10 minutes late. The train was crowded and could not pick up most of the waiting passengers.

Irate commuters stoned the train and pulled off its motorman, bringing services on the line, north of Tokyo, to a standstill.

They wrecked the stationmaster's office, looted ticket vending machines, stoned trains and the station buildings. Brake equipment on trains and station telephones were smashed.

Riot Police Restore Order

Seven hundred riot police moved in to restore order and, by midday, the situation was under control. The National Railways Corp. said seven persons were arrested and 11 persons were slightly injured.

Less violent demonstrations broke out at other stations and traffic on the line came to a halt for 10 hours.

In the Tokyo area, 470 trains had been canceled and 2,165 others had been delayed by tonight.

The 52,000-member National Railways Locomotive Engineers Union has been staging a slowdown strike over demands for more safety facilities and shorter working hours.



Associated Press.

Broken windows in Ageo trains after they were stoned.

Obituaries

Dr. Kent Knutson Dies at 48; Head of U.S. Lutheran Church

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13 (AP).—Dr. Kent S. Knutson, 48, president of the 2.5-million-member American Lutheran Church, died yesterday. He had headed the church since Jan. 1, 1971.

He was hospitalized at Rochester, Minn., on Oct. 23 with an illness which left him unable to communicate in any manner.

Dr. Knutson was the second president of the American Lutheran Church, which was formed in 1960 by the merger of the American Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Lutheran Free Church joined in 1963.

Dr. Knutson had headed the Department of Systematic Theology at Lutheran Theological Seminary in Dubuque, Iowa, before he was elected president of the church.

In January, Dr. Knutson was transferred to a hospital in Robbinsdale, a Minneapolis suburb, to be nearer his wife and six children.

The Rev. Dr. David Preus was named by the church on Dec. 28 to serve as acting president during Dr. Knutson's illness.

Phillip Evergood

BRIDGEWATER, Conn., March 13 (UPI).—American artist Phillip Evergood, 71, died Sunday when his bedding caught fire, apparently the result of smoking in bed, police said.

His wife Julia, also 71, was taken to a hospital in fair condition for treatment of smoke inhalation.

Mr. Evergood, a native of New York City, was known for his drawings on satirical subjects. He had 35 exhibitions in the United States and abroad.

Manuel Rojas

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 13 (UPI).—Chilean writer Manuel Rojas, 77, a prominent figure in the Latin-American literary boom, died Sunday after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Rojas, who was self-educated, wrote more than a dozen best-selling novels.

Mikhail P. Uskov

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP).—Mikhail P. Uskov, 54, a deputy interior minister, died after a "brief, severe illness," Pravda reported today.

The Pravda obituary, which said Mr. Uskov had devoted his life to "the cause of strengthening socialist justice," was signed by Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and three other members of the party Politburo.

Benjamin Subercaseaux

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 13 (UPI).—Chilean essayist and poet Benjamin Subercaseaux, 71, died Sunday. His works focused on the myths connected with Chile's history and his best known volume was "Chile: A Mad History."

French Air Traffic Increases Slightly

PARIS, March 13 (AP).—Traffic increased slightly at the main Paris airports today, but most foreign airlines still boycotted French airspace because of a strike of civilian air controllers.

Air France scheduled a few of its normal flights, as did the domestic Air Inter. But 37 of the 50 scheduled commercial airlines serving Paris maintained the boycott that began a week ago when two Spanish airliners, directed by military air controllers, collided near Nantes with the loss of 68 lives. The two Paris airports, Orly and Le Bourget, scheduled 243 arrivals or departures during the day, compared with the normal 700.

Police Call In All Hand Guns On Bermuda

Plan Ballistic Tests In Governor's Murder

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 13 (UPI).—Bermuda police began rounding up all registered hand guns on the island today under provisions of a state of emergency declared after the assassination of its governor, Sir Richard Sharples.

Police said for the first time in the highly secretive investigation that Sir Richard, 57, his aide de camp, Capt. Hugh Sayers, 25, and the family Great Dane were killed by hand guns and not with machine guns as previously reported.

Bermuda police commissioner L.G. Clarke told newsmen crammed into the Legislative Council Chamber of the historic Colonial Secretariat Building on Hamilton Bay harbor that the surrendered hand guns would be returned after undergoing ballistic tests.

Mr. Clarke said Sir Richard was not killed instantly but died on the way to a hospital. He did not say if Sir Richard gave any information to the lone police sentry who rushed to help him after the shots were fired.

Sir Richard and Capt. Sayers were shot while walking the dog on the 17-acre grounds of the governor's house after a dinner party Saturday night.

Lady Pamela Sharples said her husband was sympathetic to the idea of independence for the colony.

"He was very firm in his view that a steady progress toward independence should be made as soon as Bermudians themselves wished for it," she said in a statement read to reporters. If the assassination was in any way political or the person or persons concerned felt that he would have stood in the way of the wishes of the people of the island, they have made a terrible mistake."

Police aided by Scotland Yard detectives questioned several suspected members of the militant Black Beret group yesterday.

The island's Executive Council and Acting Gov. Ian Kinnear were assigned round-the-clock guards.

A Dutch Liberal Elected European Parliament Head

STRASBOURG, March 13 (AP).—Cornelis Berkhouwer, a Dutch Liberal, was elected president today of the enlarged European Parliament, which will have a growing role in controlling the European Common Market, its Commission and Council of Ministers.

Mr. Berkhouwer, 54, received 166 votes to 85 for Willen Schuijt, a Dutch Christian Democrat, and 10 for Mrs. Lenilde Iotti, an Italian Communist.

Mr. Berkhouwer had the backing of the Socialists, Gaullists and Liberals, and apparently that of a great number of independents in the secret single-round balloting.

Mr. Schuijt was believed to have the support of British and Danish Conservatives in addition to the Christian Democrats.

The president of the nine-nation assembly will be the key figure in any attempts to have it exercise a greater role in Common Market business. Mr. Berkhouwer must chair debates and speak for the European Parliament.

Mr. Berkhouwer is a lawyer who first entered the Dutch parliament in 1956. He became a member of the European Parliament in 1963 and served as its vice-president from 1966 to 1969. His wife is French.

U.S. Study Finds Europe Bases Have Shortages

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI).—U.S. government auditors report they have found shortages and poor maintenance of U.S. military equipment stored in Europe for use in the event of war.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) made the charge in a report to Congress Monday. It said the military equipment was reported as combat-ready, although much of it was not in place and some of it was inoperable.

In addition, the auditors said, there were substantial shortages of repair parts and ammunition, and there was a manpower shortage among the troops assigned to be airlifted to Europe if war broke out.

The GAO report was based on a field investigation made last April. The report noted that the Pentagon recently conceded that the management of the quality and type of pre-positioned equipment "was still a major area of concern" and that it has started correcting the deficiencies.

The GAO estimated it would cost $64 million to restore the equipment and replace shortages.

Nixon Names FDA Chief

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today his selection of Charles E. Edwards, 49, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, to be assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Edwards will succeed Dr. Merlin K. Duval jr., who resigned last Dec. 15.



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Hannover, Intercontinental (March. 26, 27);
Hamburg, Vier Jahreszeiten (March. 28, 29).

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BOOKINGS FROM MARCH 25TH

PARIS MOVIES

Veteran Gabin Triumphs In 'L'Affaire Dominici'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 13 (IHT).—"L'Affaire Dominici" (at the Mandie and 10 other Parisian emas) is what the Gallic dos term "un grand Gabin." t, the French screen's favored eran is given wide leeway to sonate a crusty old peasant pected of cold-blooded slaugh-. The popular senior star, minating the proceedings with free-wheeling personality, oys one of the triumphs of lengthy career. It is a happy eting of actor and role.

Perhaps you recall the triple rder — never satisfactorily ved—on which the scenario is ed. A British couple and their le daughter were on a holiday or tour of Haute Provence in summer of 1952. One August ht, they camped beside the n road. In the early hours the following morning, shots gs out and the three were nd slain. The crime took ce 300 yards from a farm own as La Grand' Terre, the pperty of a retired shepherd, ston Dominici, father of nine ildren and grandfather of 19. was 75 at the time and, according to the news reports, a gh customer who ruled his nily with an iron fist. Investiators encountered a conspiracy silence when they questioned neighbors. Afterward, in rt, two of his sons accused n of the murder and he was ndemned to death. The evince, however, was very shaky d he was not executed. After ving a 10-year sentence he is pardoned. He has since died.

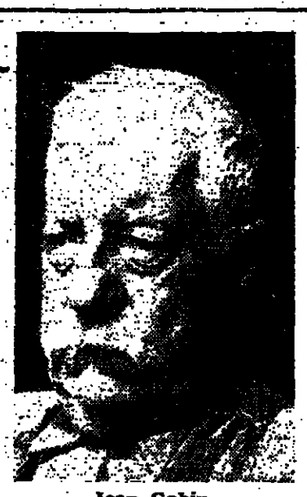
Claude Bernard-Aubert, the rector, and his scenarists, Daniel oulanger and Louis Emile alley, reopened the case. They e strongly prejudiced in favor the gruff peasant patriarch ho seems to have suffered justice. The spectator is on ry duty. Bernard-Aubert has sely abstained from the comon practice of manufacturing a mi or fake documentary from e known facts. Instead of mply reproducing the dry evidence, he has dramatized the family conflict. He highlights the rugged background of country existence with its inflexible traditions, its distrusts of outsiders and its united front in the face of attack. The story takes on reality and color and a threefold purpose is achieved. We have at once a slice of sociology, a protest against the law's familiar habit of finding a scapegoat under the pressure of public hysteria and a gripping folk melodrama. It was Bernard-Aubert who persuaded Gabin to undertake the rewarding characterization of old Dominici. The star was contemplating a venture of a very different nature: a film version of Nozière's play, *"Cette Vieille Canaille,"* in which the great Feraudy of the Comédie-Française made his final appearance as a complacent, elderly boulevardier who allows his young mistress to take a lover of her own age. Gabin will have a fine opportunity to display his versatility if he follows "L'Affaire Dominici" with "Cette Vieille Canaille." One hopes he will rise to the challenge.

* * *

Dino Risi, "author" of the season's most diverting sex comedy, "Vedo Nudo," is discovered in a gentler mood in his latest film, despite its sadistic title, "Hurt Me But Cover Me With Kisses" ("Straziami ma di baci saziami," at the Elysées-Lincoln in Italian with French subtitles). Indeed, he grows quite sentimental in this humorous bit of whimsy about a lovelorn barber (Nino Manfredi), his dream girl (Pamela Tiffin) and a mute tailor (Ugo Tognazzi), whom she marries. It will while away an hour and a half, but it lacks the verve and spice of its director's earlier film.

* * *

French censorship—like other censorships—is puzzling. It has now forbidden "General Massacre," a film made by an American, Burr Jerger, in Belgium, apparently because its portrait of a psychotic U.S. general might reflect on U.S. generals in general. This protective measure is startling in light of the fact that no objection was made to "Etat de Siège," which glorifies the kidnapping and murder of a U.S. representative in South American lands. Despite the recent events in Khartoum, there is no censorship of the latter. The contradictory ruling of the censorship board is strange indeed.



Jean Gabin

The censors objected to a scene in "General Massacre" in which the mad general, having nothing better to do in his retirement, machine-guns a cow. This is a repulsive scene, but so are the excerpts from the newsreels showing executions in Vietnam.

Jerger attempts to present the case history of a general on trial for war crimes during the Vietnam conflict, exposing his incipient blood lust which terminates in his murder of his daughter. It is a curious experiment—in its acting, amateurish—but often interesting in its intentions and in some of its technique.

Jerger, a professor of cinema history, knew D. W. Griffith and has studied the master's work very closely. The ending is in a sense a reproduction of the final episodes of "Broken Blossoms," with the hounded girl trying in vain to escape her homicidal father and with the Oriental lover tending her on her death bed. Whatever the merits or shortcomings of "General Massacre," it is unfair that it—or any other film—should be held from release.

IN BOLOGNA AND MILAN

Prokofiev's Last Ballet—Debussy's 'Pelléas'

By William Weaver

WITH the (still timid) coming of spring, Italian opera houses seem to have acquired new energy. At the Piccola Scala in Milan a "Week of New Music" is in progress. Meanwhile at the big Scala and at the opera house of Bologna, important musical events have deservedly attracted considerable attention.

Bologna

In the 19th-century Bologna's handsome Teatro Comunale had a reputation for boldness, won by such feats as the first Italian production of a Wagner opera, just over a century ago. In recent years the Comunale has had its ups and downs, but the current management is clearly aiming at restoring the theater's prestige. The programming has become more and more adventurous, and the productions themselves have attracted national attention and, sometimes, polemics (an "Otello" last year, designed by an iconoclastic avant-garde painter is still being argued about).

The Comunale's latest production is a sumptuous mounting of Prokofiev's last ballet, "The Stone Flower," the first time the piece has been staged in Italy and perhaps the first production in Western Europe ("The Stone Flower" has been seen in the West several times, but in the Bolshoi or Kirov editions). It is a big, complex work, requiring numerous sets, soloists, a full-scale corps de ballet, and a good orchestra. It is the sort of venture that might well daunt La Scala; Bologna ran the risk, and its audacity paid off. A capacity opening-night audience—including many out-of-town visitors—enjoyed a grand spectacle, and they made their enjoyment audible.

First of all, the Bologna orchestra must be warmly praised. Prokofiev's score is tricky, with a great deal of exposed writing for winds and brass. Pierluigi Urbini, the conductor, had obviously worked long and hard: he drew exciting, accurate playing from his men.

In the role of the Queen of the Copper Mountain—mostly a cold, Turandot-like figure—Carla Fracci was playing against her natural sweetness, that wistful delicacy that makes her a perfect *Giselle*. Apparently she wants to change her image, and it must be said she did a convincing job, though she was at her most attractive in the traditional divertissement of the second act. None of the dangers was helped much by the uninventive choreography of Loris Gai, but the stars managed to triumph over it. In addition to Miss Fracci, Anita Cardus was a tender Katerina and James Urbain, a rugged, likable Danilo. Anna Anni's sets and costumes were stunningly elegant.

The most important thing about this "Stone Flower" is its significance for the Comunale's future. This production will be seen some 20 times over the next two seasons, not only in Bologna but in other cities of the Emilia region as well (including small towns) and in Florence and Venice. It is also the first step toward the creation of a Bologna-based, autonomous ballet company, a troupe that would dance only in ballets and not in operas. This would be the first real ballet company in Italy, and could serve as a guide for other, less enterprising regions. Thus as an opening demonstration, the new "Stone Flower" was doubly exciting. The Comunale is again a theater to watch.

Milan

Several years ago Spoleto's Festival of Two Worlds presented a memorable edition of "Pelléas et Mélisande," designed by Rouben Ter-Arutunian and staged by Gian Carlo Menotti. Now La Scala has called the same designer and the same director to reproduce that staging of the Debussy masterpiece in Milan. Naturally, the larger dimensions of the Milanese opera house posed some problems, but for the most part both Ter-Arutunian and Menotti succeeded in translating their delicate, intimate pictures into the Scala's proportion. This is not the cold, forbidding North of some productions of "Pelléas," but rather a wispy, Gothic world filtered through an art nouveau sensibility. Furniture and even the fragments of architecture are made of twigs, as in an Arthur Rackham illustration; the handsome costumes, too, are turn-of-the-century, and Mélisande's hair is heaped on her head in the style of that same period.

Musically, the evening's honors go to Georges Prêtre, whose excellence in the French repertory is beyond discussion, just as his excursions outside that repertory are frequently of debatable quality. Here every phase was subtly, feelingly gauged, the contrasts between darkness and light on the stage found their moving equivalent in the orchestra, though even the wondrous explosions of clarity were contained within the magic, as if hushed reading of the score.

Richard Stillwell, the American baritone, is a handsome Pelléas, who actually sings the high notes without indulging in that kind of affected gasp so popular with interpreters of the difficult role. But, though he has sung the role often, he gives the impression that it is still not completely assimilated, since he frequently has to beat time with his hands or, even more disturbingly, with his shoulders. Sometimes one felt that he was more intent on the conductor than on Mélisande, who—for that matter—also indulged in the same distracting time-beating on occasion. The Debussy opera demands total concentration and total conviction; little lapses that would pass unnoticed in Puccini here become serious.

Jacques Mars, a veteran Golaud, sang without much nobility or sense of pain. He was usually fairly close to the standard operatic villain: there was no indication of the growth of despair; the violence simply happened, not psychologically prepared. Roger Soyer was a fine, *humane* Arkel, and Anna Reynolds, a stately and moving Geneviève. As in Spoleto, Menotti used a boy soprano for Yniold; dramatically a sound idea, but the boy in this case (unlike Spoleto's superb Lorenzo Muti) had a jarringly green sound. Still, this was a "Pelléas" well above average, a welcome event in the Scala season.

$25 Billion in Tourism

GENEVA, March 13 (AP).—Revenues from world tourism increased by more than 20 percent during 1972 to nearly $25 billion, according to estimates published yesterday by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations. The total does not include payments made by travelers for international transportation, the report said.

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PARIS: *Solti Keeps His Promise*

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 13 (IHT).—Georg Solti and the Orchestre de Paris have delivered handsomely this season on the conductor's promise to give French *and contemporary music a prominent* place in the program—a policy climaxed in the final concerts of the regular season with the first work to be commissioned by the orchestra, Gilbert Amy's "d'un espace déployé."

Amy is the successor to Pierre Boulez as the director of the Domaine Musical, Paris's institutionalized *modern-music* camp. Solti, in his orchestra post and as musical adviser to the Opéra, is clearly the artistic boss of the *traditional music establishment.*

Seeing them both on the stage of the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées as co-conductors of this vast work for two orchestral groups, soprano and various solo instruments (and recalling that Boulez now directs the destiny of the New York Philharmonic) evoked thoughts of the gradual closing of the "conservative"-"avant-garde" gap. Even if it is due to nothing more than the effect of middle age on Young Turks, it seems natural and desirable.

But it seems there is also the risk of falling between two stools. Paris audiences are never at a loss to call a spade a damn dirty shovel, and after the first performance, the conservative Saturday morning audience, with its nucleus of 16th-arrondissement matrons, showed its displeasure. Reliable informants say that at the second performance last night, a younger public was even rougher.

His Approach

All the same, the 36-year-old composer has delivered what was asked of him—a major work for the full forces of a traditional symphony orchestra—without being false to his own musical personality. The division into large and small orchestral groups, corresponding to the *ripieno* and *concertino* of a concerto grosso, has to be taken in an allusive sense rather than a literal one, as does the division into three movements designated *Sonate, Lied* and *Antiphonie*. The lyricism at the heart of the work—exquisitely concentrated in Christiane Eda-Pierre's bell-like soprano—softens but does not disguise Amy's rigorous and systemic approach.

The geographical layout of the orchestra was also important. The large orchestra, with the full complement of a normal orchestra plus piano and organ, was at the front of the stage with its conductor (Solti) in the usual command post. The small group, about 18 strings, with piano, vibraphone, marimba, electric guitar, at the elevated rear of the stage with its conductor, Amy, facing his opposite number.

The aural effect was like that of a large and somber fresco in which the main orchestra supplied the background and the smaller group—individually or collectively—splashes of distant instrumental color. And, despite references to Mallarmé, the voice is used here as an instrument.

Its half-hour-plus length was perhaps a bit daunting, accentuated by a somewhat episodic and fragmentary deployment of space and time, and an extended terminal section in the strings.

Solti seemed perfectly at home and in charge of his share of the somewhat unaccustomed proceedings, and he followed this with a vigorous and alert reading of Brahms's Second Symphony that carried the orchestra another step along its long road of acquiring a basic repertory.

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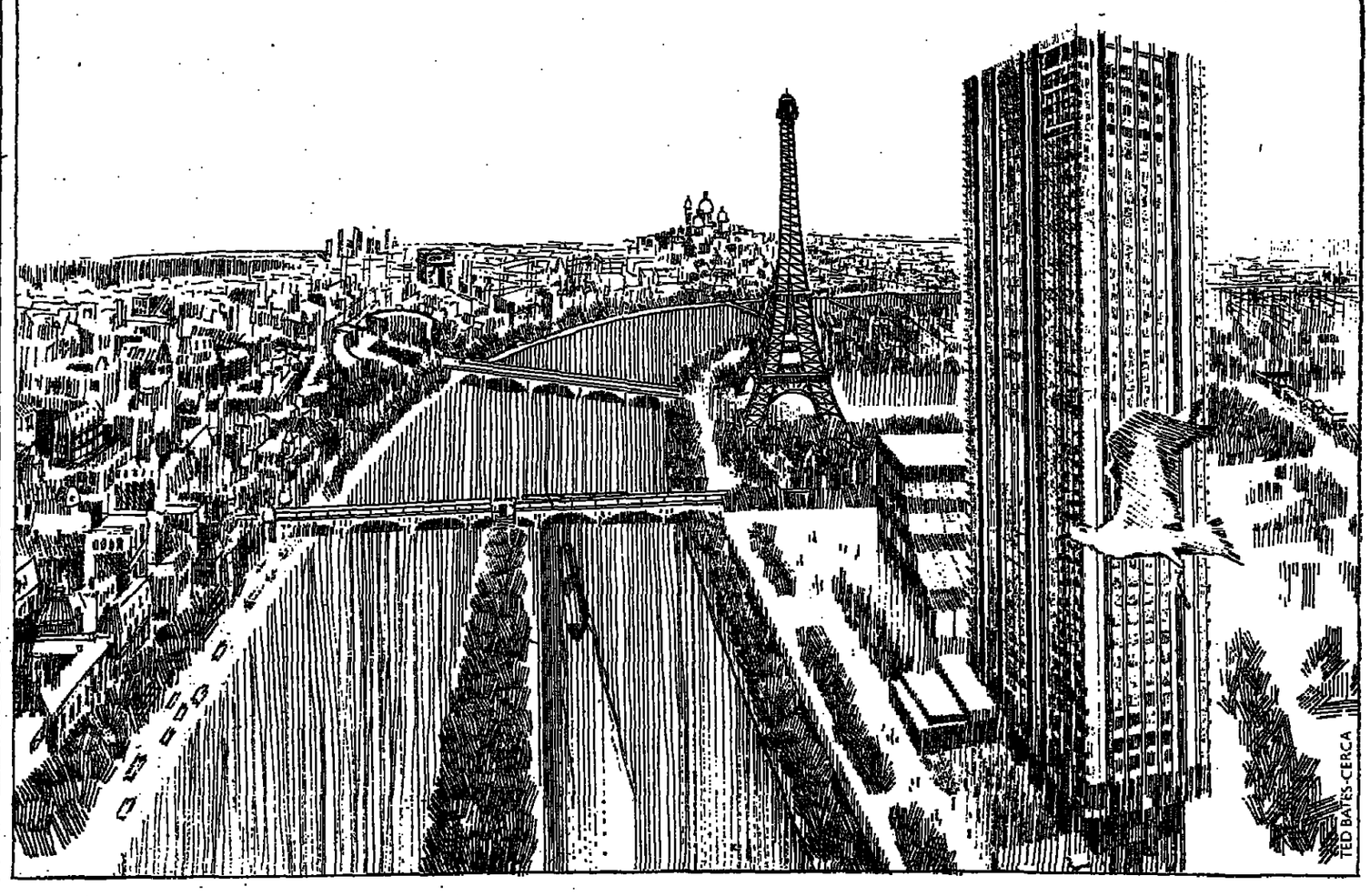
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LONDON: Revived 'Parsifal' —Pageantry Minus Grandeur

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 13 (IHT).—If the current revival of Wagner's "Parsifal" at the Royal Opera amounts to something less than the sum of its parts, it is still a rewarding production because so many of the parts are so fine.

The "Sacred Festival Drama" has been almost entirely recast since the last revival of two seasons ago. Helge Brilioth is a new Parsifal, *Donald McIntyre a new Amfortas, Martti Talvela a new Gurnemanz* and Norman Bailey a new Klingsor. There is also a new conductor in Jasha Horenstein. Only Amy Shuard, as Kundry, and Forbes Robinson, as Titurel, are carried over from earlier revivals.

Outstanding Newcomer

Outstanding among the newcomers is Brilioth, heard here previously as Siegmund, Siegfried and Tristan. He plays the "pure fool" of the first two acts more engagingly and *more convincingly* than any Parsifal I can remember, and my memory covers Windgassen, Melchior, Kirchhoff and Laubenthal. The comparatively low tessitura of the part, moreover, lies congenially for this former baritone.

McIntyre and Bailey, exchanging the roles they sang two seasons ago, are both splendid, especially Bailey, whose German enunciation might serve as a model for his colleagues. Talvela sings gloriously, as always, but lacks the dramatic forcefulness required to save Gurnemanz from garrulity. Shuard makes up in shading, especially as the seductress of Klingsor's magic garden, what she lacks in vocal luster.

But the production as a whole seems underplayed, sometimes almost perfunctory, both on stage and in the orchestra. In "Parsifal" one forgives the theological, psychological and sexual singularities for the pageantry of the grand design, and it is just this grandly conceived pageantry that one misses in this production. The pageantry is there, to be sure, but not the grandeur.

A Correction

Patric Schmid's not Eric Schmidt's edition of Offenbach's "Robinson Crusoe" was performed last week as part of the Camden Festival in England and reviewed by Henry Pleasants on March 9. The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

INTERNATIONAL
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Peronism by Proxy

Juan Peron is not the first man to come to power from exile. Louis Napoleon, who, like Peron, had become a nucleus of national discontent, managed to get himself elected to the Assembly by five French constituencies while still in England, and thus began his march to the Second Empire. But Peron was elected by proxy to the presidency of Argentina, a somewhat more unusual feat. Hector J. Campora was not only picked by former President Peron, but has promised, after his apparent triumph at the polls, to represent Peron "with all fidelity."

Since the Peronista philosophy of government was always rather vague and has passed through some changes during its creator's exile in Spain, it is by no means clear just what this victory by remote control will mean for Argentina. In the past, Juan Peron cultivated the workers, without much regard either for constitutional niceties or economic realities; it is perhaps an over-simplification to say that he stands for a kind of blue-collar fascism, but that will have to do until events make a more precise definition possible. In any case, the return of Peronism adds another to the astonishing variety of political and economic modes prevailing in Latin America.

It used to be charged against the North Americans that they lumped the diversity of race, culture and geography south of the Rio Grande into a single entity. But even the most simplicistic gringo could hardly do that anymore, given the wide range of political expression that marks Latin America today. The language may be predominantly Hispanic, with a large segment speaking Portuguese and a variety of Indian tongues. the religion may be predominantly Roman Catholic with areas of official atheism and unofficial agnosticism. But beyond that—there is Cuba, with Castro's version of Marxism and Chile with Allende attempting to impose his brand of that doctrine. There is leftist military rule in Peru and rightist in Brazil. Uruguay is a depressed version of the welfare state, and Mexico has its own, more successful if perhaps less truly democratic, approach to that goal. For the rest, shades of military and democratic government can be found in complex variety.

The political kaleidoscope prevailing in North and South America and the ideological frictions among them thus seem to make a mockery of any dream of hemispheric unity, if, indeed, the close linking of all the continents by modern communications has not outmoded such a concept. But there are remaining ties within the hemisphere which could be strengthened to the common advantage, once diversity is taken for granted and "peaceful coexistence" recognized as the only feasible attitude for the peoples who comprise that diversity.

Peronism by proxy may be a new question mark in the hemisphere, but the answer to it by Argentina's neighbors will probably be the same as if the parties that ruled in Peron's absence had won again. That is, if the new Peronism does not regard its dogmas as exportable by force or fraud, and if it also adapts to the neighborhood.

Indochina Reconstruction

In Article 21 of the Paris agreement, the United States projected an "era of reconciliation" with North Vietnam and pledged to "contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction of North Vietnam and throughout Indochina." But in the six weeks since that agreement was signed, no aid has flowed or even come near starting to flow, and a loud debate has developed over whether any aid should flow at all. It is a fair question whether the obstacles are higher in Hanoi or Washington.

The North Vietnamese want American help, or at least the political line to Washington which the pledge of help implies. The cited language of the Paris agreement argues for that. So does the prompt establishment of a Joint Economic Commission with the United States. In establishing that commission, moreover, Hanoi made no demand for "reparations," a concept it has used in some of its propaganda and one which Americans cannot conceivably accept.

* * *

At the same time, Hanoi—for all it has suffered—is hardly so eager for American aid that it will significantly alter either its long-term political ambitions in the South or its current cease-fire tactics. One can assume that, in the Politburo, discussion continues on whether to focus at this point on rebuilding the North or taking over the South. But Hanoi's cease-fire violations, while bearing some relationship to violations by Saigon, persist at a level certain to ensure no aid by Congress and no great disposition to push for it on the part of the President. Meanwhile, North Vietnam is improving its bargaining position substantially by reopening pipelines to its socialist suppliers in Moscow and Peking. The bombed railroads to China are already being repaired: Soviet ships left the Black Sea even before the United States began trying to clear North Vietnam's ports of mines.

In Washington, President Nixon has alternated between offering aid in the spirit of his Paris pledge and dangling it as bait for Hanoi's more perfect compliance with key cease-fire provisions. Part of the delay is quite explicable. To offer or provide aid before Congress had voted it was out of the question; to expect Congress to vote it while the cease-fire is incomplete and the release of American prisoners still going on is also out of the question. Mr. Nixon may also have regarded a certain delay as helpful to his intent to use aid as an incentive to Hanoi to keep the peace.

The delay, however, has seen the initiative on aid taken from the President. First, he allowed an unnecessary and harmful debate to get rolling on where the money would come from. Only belatedly did he assure critics and political rivals that he means the money to come from defense and foreign aid funds, not from funds budgeted for civilian programs. Mr. Nixon also has overemphasized the Washington-to-Hanoi aspect of his aid plans when he might have helped his own cause at home by stressing instead an attempt to help all the victims of the war—in Laos and Cambodia as well as in South and North Vietnam. This is, after all, what he said he conveyed in the Paris agreement by promising help "throughout Indochina."

We feel the President might now best serve his own and the American interest by turning public attention on the reconstruction issue away from the nuances of foreign policy and domestic politics, toward the needs of the peoples of Indochina. For what is really involved is not a parliamentary hangup or a diplomatic stratagem but a war-caused condition of personal suffering and economic loss touching millions of human beings. In this light, it is necessary to distinguish among different kinds of aid, and among different Indochinese recipients.

* * *

First must come short-term relief. It's the sort of program the United Nations and private groups are best at. If Hanoi is too wary to take any relief it may need from the UN, and if relief cannot yet be delivered to areas where fighting continues in the South, then much can still be done. "Middle-term" repair of bomb and shell damage can also be conducted or financed by a variety of sources—private, national, international. As with relief it's unnecessary to wait for a comprehensive organization or plan. People, groups and countries ought simply to consult with the local political authority of their choice and go ahead and do the job. Then, just keeping the governments of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia financially afloat, while they adjust to whatever form "peace" takes, will require money; most of it will have to come from the United States.

True long-term "reconstruction" or "development" is harder to define and promote. It will require a degree of cooperation among the different parts of Indochina, and among various foreign states and organizations, which is currently neither in hand nor in sight. The Mekong River basin project, for instance, is difficult to carry forward while political rivals control different banks or stretches of the river. Similarly, it will be difficult soon to exploit the fact that the economies of North and South Vietnam are, or used to be, complementary. A well-considered international approach to this dimension of Indochina's future is essential. But the planning and doing of other peaceable work should move ahead now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 14, 1898

TOKYO—It was learned on unquestionable authority today that Japan is party to negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg; and also that while there is no alliance between England and Japan, the two countries have a definite understanding and are acting in harmony. A high diplomatic official said: "You may positively say that Japan will back England against Russia; and if England maintains a firm attitude, the immediate danger of war is past, unless Russia wants to fight at once."

Fifty Years Ago

March 14, 1923

NEW YORK—There is much interest in the actions of the rum fleet and the smugglers, as well as the pirates, who have been boarding schooners loaded with liquor and making off with their cargoes. The rum-runners off the New Jersey coast now have all their crews armed, and daily pistol practice is indulged in. At present the federal officials have no speedy boats to overhaul the runners, whose launches are the swiftest in the water, being equipped in many cases with powerful airplane engines.



'The Conductor Has a Tin Ear'

Tempest in a Cuppa Tea

By C. L. Sulzberger

SYDNEY.—Australia intends to renegotiate certain details of its joint base agreements with the United States but accepts all the responsibilities of the 1951 ANZUS alliance. Moreover, despite pressure from extreme leftist members of the ruling Labor party, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam sternly refuses to reveal any security secrets involving American installations here. He intends to stand by military commitments inherited from previous regimes.

This summarizes the view of the Whitlam government as explained to me by the prime minister. He has so far easily survived efforts by his radical wing to embarrass him with Washington on these delicate matters.

While Whitlam stresses his intention of satisfying Australia's "self respect" by insisting on a full share in control and operations of U.S. bases in this country, it is plain the changes sought are relatively minor. Next June the Australian defense minister plans to visit the United States to discuss modification of existing arrangements.

Satellite Trackers

There are various types of American installations here. These include five space satellite tracking stations that are being gradually phased out; an Air Force detachment at Amberley, monitoring test ban violations in the atmosphere; and a geophysical station at Alice Springs with similar functions. None of these are political issues and Canberra is wholly informed of their operations.

The three installations subject to particular scrutiny are a research facility at Pine Gap, a space communications station at Nurrungar and a U.S. naval communications center at North West Cape. These were set up by joint agreements in 1968, 1969 and 1973, respectively.

All are theoretically under joint operation and display the flags of both nations. With respect to the first two, Australia's new government is satisfied that they are not related to U.S. weapons systems and are jointly managed. What is desired by Whitlam is a "more positive" share in their control.

There shouldn't be great difficulty in accommodating such wishes. The major issue at stake is that of the North West Cape installation which sends very low frequency messages to submerged American submarines. Australia is entitled to use these facilities for its own ships up to six hours daily but doesn't require so much time.

U.S. Does Hiring

The U.S. Navy station is not a joint facility. The United States alone hires personnel that, nevertheless, includes some Australians. The Whitlam government claims the 1963 accord that arranged to install it at North West Cape was not interpreted with sufficient precision and therefore Canberra has inadequate control over its facilities.

This is regarded as theoretically of critical importance. Messages are sent via North West Cape to submarine-borne U.S. nuclear-missile systems which could conceivably involve an atomic holocaust, attracting retribution here.

Anti-American elements in this country—and there is no sense blinking at the fact that some exist—have been trying to stir up a hornet's nest on the base issue ever since Labor won the elections last December. They claim the installations violate Australia's independent sovereignty and could involve it in war against its will.

The argument became especially heated at the time American bombing of North Vietnam was resumed prior to the final cease-fire. Most Labor party members had opposed military involvement in Vietnam and American policy there.

For a time the inflamed mood threatened U.S.-Australian friendship. Whitlam sent a letter of protest about the bombing to President Nixon. Nixon had Henry A. Kissinger tell the Australian Embassy the President disdained to answer the letter.

There were some ugly and hostile remarks by Australian cabinet members.

All this has now blown over. The prime minister has shown himself a cagey politician by gradually whittling down the substance of apparent disagreements on the U.S. installations and building up reassurances that Australia continues a loyal partner in ANZUS.

Thus the forthcoming June talks about renegotiating the accords seem to be a question of minor detail and political cosmetics. The Labor ministers (who had been excluded from some military secrets by their Conservative predecessors) are now satisfied no dangerous skullduggery has been going on.

Whitlam has cleverly turned the affair into a question of soothing Australia's self-respect by guaranteeing that no U.S. installations here could do anything to reverse Australia's own concept of strategic priorities. By the time his defense minister gets to Washington in June, what was once a seemingly dangerous question will have been diminished to a tempest in an Australian cuppa tea.

Panama's Demands and the UN

By Francis B. Kent

PANAMA CITY.—The UN Security Council will be convened here tomorrow (Thursday) in a controversial move that could set back severely this little republic's chances of wringing new concessions from the United States.

Informed sources see nothing emerging from the Security Council deliberations that might enhance Panama's hopes for a new treaty on the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone. On the contrary, they look for a round of anti-American attacks that can only stiffen U.S. resistance to Panama's demands.

Panama's proposal to conduct the Security Council session here makes no reference to the canal or the 500-square-mile Canal Zone. It alludes vaguely to "strengthening international cooperation in Latin America" and to "strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of states."

Canal Question

But Aquilino Boyd, Panama's representative to the United Nations and Security Council president for the month of March, has said publicly that "of course" the canal question will be raised.

"To come to Panama and not discuss the canal," he said not long ago in New York, "would be like going to church and not praying."

Since 1903, when the Republic of Panama was carved out of Colombia for the purpose of building an interoceanic canal, the United States under treaty has operated the canal and exercised sovereign rights in the Canal Zone. Increasingly, Panama has objected to what it considers a "colonial enclave" dividing national territory in two parts.

Negotiations on a new treaty have been under way sporadically since 1964, when a series of bloody riots erupted along the fence that then separated the Canal Zone from Panama City. Progress has been minimal.

This was made clear last December when Jorge Illueca, an adviser to Panama's government on canal matters, spoke out publicly on the deadlocked negotiations. In violation of an understanding that the negotiations were to be carried out in secret, Illueca aired the two governments' positions point by point.

On the one hand, Panama demands absolute sovereignty over the Canal Zone, immediate participation in the canal's administration, elimination of the U.S. armed forces Southern Command here, and a substantially greater share of canal revenues.

The United States has given way in part on all these points but to nothing approaching the extent sought by Panama. Washington would make substantial concessions in terms of land and administration but would surrender little with respect to its military installations. On economic matters the two governments are far apart.

Illueca, citing a study made just over a year ago by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, argued that the canal is capable of generating enormously increased revenues and that the Panamian government is entitled to a fair share of the higher income.

The UN study concludes that by using the canal in preference to alternative routes, world shipping in the decade of the 1960s saved no less than $5.4 billion. For the current decade the saving is projected at $8.5 billion, leading the UN economists to suggest that tolls might logically be increased by as much as 300 percent.

Other authorities argue, however, that the UN study is based entirely on a hypothetical situation involving alternate routes while other, equally important, factors should be considered. For example, these authorities contend, should canal tolls be raised sharply, new shipping routes would be sought, bringing on serious dislocations in a broad range of world industry and commerce, notably mining and shipbuilding.

World Attention

With negotiations bogged down, Panama obviously has called for the UN meeting here to focus international attention on its problem. But precisely how Panama hopes to benefit is not altogether clear. Any resolution to condemn the U.S. position would appear to be ruled out in advance.

However reluctantly, the United States could simply exercise its right of veto.

Louis McRedmond From Dublin:

I have the feeling that Camelot will disappear when the coalition takes over.

DUBLIN.—There are times when we Irish astonish ourselves with our own sagacity. Just now we are lost in wonder at our clever use of Proportional Representation. PR, as we call it, is our voting system and it sounds very Irish in another sense when you try to describe it. Briefly, every voter can vote for every candidate in his polling district. Be not deceived. It is less of a charitable exercise that it seems. You may hate a man's guts and wish his party damned to hell. By writing number 8 or 9 or 10 after his name you say clearly what you think of him. Your favorite, of course, gets number 1, your second favorite number 2, and so on. Never mind how the counting is done. We all understand it, though few of us can explain it. It is incredibly fair, produces a parliament which reflects the mind of the people with the accuracy of a good computer, and in last month's election it chose the national coalition to form the next government.

Not that I should mention computers. Irish television hired one to predict the election result. It goofed hilariously on the early returns, took to changing its mind every 10 minutes, and was roundly defeated by the human pundits who correctly guessed the outcome much sooner. At one stage it promised the outgoing government two seats in remote West Mayo. "I'm afraid," said a hardened newsman on the show, "the computer doesn't know West Mayo." How right he was. A former cabinet minister was already on his way to political limbo out there by the Atlantic in "the next parish to Boston." It was a good computer, expertly serviced. For this reason, its clowning pleased us all the more. It proved the subtlety of the Irish to be beyond the crude manipulations of science. "If one thing's certain," opined a government spokesman, "when this thing's all over, there'll be a computer for sale."

Anyway, after a nail-biting day and night—all that country takes time—the people's preference emerged. Enough was enough, they decided, and 16 years of Fianna Fail rule was more than enough. Impartial observers could only agree. Fianna Fail, the "Soldiers of Destiny" founded by Eamon de Valera, had run out of talent and ideas. How could you trust a government that panicked in mid-campaign? "You must be jokin'", gasped a Dublin housewife when told that Fianna Fail had switched its policy a week before polling. Coalition plans for social reform had been "pie-in-the-sky" until then, a utopia our tight little treasury could never afford. Now Fianna Fail were offering a welfare bonanza and the abolition of local taxes. "Is it fools entirely they think we are?" asked the housewife. Mused a bank manager, "I suppose 'twill be free money next."

Fianna Fail's sole asset was their soft-speaking spaniel-eyed leader, Premier Jack Lynch, who in difficult times had kept his bay his party rebels, IRA violence and the bumbling Edward Heath. But Lynch needed back-up. He got little that helped. One minister fed him faulty statistics. Another published a newspaper advertisement undertaking to make "no rosy promises" about the local taxes—on the very day his chief promised to do away with them. "Credibility" became the in-word and not all the poster-pictures of a pensive Lynch from Monaghan to Kerry could confer credibility on Fianna Fail. At one-thirty in the morning the premier conceded. Even the computer reluctantly agreed.

So we have opted for a coalition government of Fine Gael ("the "Tribe of the Irish") and the smaller Labor party. We shall not know its members until today (Wednesday). But everybody can guess and the man on the next barstool is as ready to hammer a cabinet together as Liam Cosgrave, leader of Fine Gael and premier-designate. Cabinet-making has been Dublin's most popular game since the election. It produces a kind of euphoria, a Camelot atmosphere of marvels to come. To tell the truth, King Arthur, or rather King Liam, inclines to dourness and the flat uncommunicative phrase. So much the better, say many. His sharp political nose and solid common sense make him the ideal counterweight to the bright, articulate and inventive people around him.

Bright Aides

Bright they are. Potential ministers include a visiting professor to Berkeley, a lawyer with a Heidelberg doctorate, the country's leading economist, authors, television talk-show experts and a phalanx of less glamorous but seasoned politicians. It makes an impressive line-up, even if none of them plays touch football. Some, however, will be disappointed. Cosgrave cannot possibly squeeze them all into a constitutionally constricted cabinet and find room for a few extra counterweights as well. Other disappointments are possible. Will Garret FitzGerald, economist extraordinary, be able to stir a stodgy civil service from its ancient habits? Will Conor Cruise O'Brien, known in the corridors of the UN and of Berkeley, be heard with the same respect in the villages of West Mayo. Brightness is one thing. Ministerial competence is something else. But for the moment this imponderable itself, this trial of the untried, carries its own excitement.

I have a feeling that Camelot will disappear the day the coalition takes over. After that it will be work, work, work all the way. These are men who have waited long to govern. They had time in plenty to think out what they would do. They will not delay in attempting it, in redistributing taxation more equitably, in putting the money raised to better social use, in upending stagnant administration and parliamentary procedure, in remoulding the ethos of the Southern state to make it more attractive to a suspicious and war-torn North. They will try, I believe, to outline the dream of the New Ireland; not North tacked on to South but both together embarked upon a fresh beginning. Perhaps they have too much ambition. Perhaps it will all come unstuck in economic crisis or national disorder. But it inspires, and for that it surely merits a chance.

Letters

$$ Speculation

Certain European finance capitals persist in their contention propagated by an extremely active press, radio and television campaign, that the current monetary crisis is a dollar problem and can be resolved only through further American financial concessions. The real problem resides in the fact that a small group of financial manipulators, utilizing for the most part borrowed dollars, are permitted to transfer freely huge sums of money from capital to capital, for the express purpose of speculation.

This speculation, if allowed to continue uncontrolled, will completely destroy the present international monetary system (imperfect as it is) with a chaotic effect on world-wide trade, economic growth, employment, travel, science and cultural exchange. Speculation in Europe can be controlled by requiring that sums negotiated or exchanged in excess of a certain amount (for example $1,000) be deposited with negative interest in a frozen bank account. Withdrawal from the frozen account (with restitution of the negative interest) would be permitted only after verification that the funds were for a valid commercial transaction. Across-the-counter cash exchange limited to $30 should be permitted with no controls imposed; larger transactions limited to $1,000 monthly should be controlled by entry in the bearer's valid passport. These modest currency transactions would ease the hardships on tourists, foreign students, residents and workers caused by the periodic shutdown of European exchange operations.

D. L. H.

Draguignan, France.

Proud to Be Irish

Each year about this time, millions of Irishmen and persons of Irish ancestry experience a very special emotion as St. Patrick's Day (March 17) approaches. Sometimes, they are asked by friends or the curious just what it is they are so proud of. In order to facilitate their reply, I should like to offer a few points of meditation regarding the justifiable sense of pride felt by those of Irish blood.

First of all, it could be pointed out that the Irish created one of the first high cultures to emerge from the fall of the Roman Empire, which Toynbee has termed an unfortunate example of the untimely abortion of a flourishing culture at the hands of Norse invaders. Before its extinction, however, Ireland was able to send emissaries to the barbarian Continent and manage to transmit much ancient learning to posterity thanks to her monastic scholars.

It is certainly to its credit that during centuries of persecution, which have lasted virtually down to our days, Ireland has persevered in conserving its personality, its character and its faith in the face of great adversity.

Ireland has contributed far more than its share of poets, playwrights, novelists and essayists to the glory of English, its second tongue, somehow managing to keep alive its spirit and sense of humor. The millions of Irishmen forced to emigrate in order to survive have invariably proved assets to their adopted lands. Can we then be blamed for taking a certain modest pride in reflecting on the pacific, humanistic accomplishments of tiny Eire?

JOHN F. BYRNE.

Madrid.

Postwar Benefits

The proposed reconstruction funds for North Vietnam remind one of the old gag about the tiny European country (Liechtenstein? San Marino?) whose governing body decided that the only way out of a bad financial situation was to declare war on the United States and, after losing the war, reap the benefits of U.S. financial aid. "But," objected one legislator, "what if we *win*?" Apparently he needn't have worried. Everyone—except perhaps President Nixon—admits that we didn't win in Indochina. But still, the reconstruction money will pour in.

AL HIX.

St-Valéry-en-Caux, France.

Inspiring Words

I note President Nixon's "firm stand" against "international terrorists" who endangered the lives of "hundreds" (IHT, March 7). Inspiring words indeed from the man who so recently ordered the carpet bombing of Hanoi.

JONATHAN FAST.

London.

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Japan Eyes Yen Link to EEC 6 Float

But Some Officials See Problems in Proposal

TOKYO, March 13 (Reuters).—Japanese monetary officials today discussed the possibility of linking the yen to the proposed joint float of six Common Market currencies, if it proved viable.

Some officials said the six EEC currencies, which maintained a fixed rate relationship amongst themselves following the mark revaluation, will replace the dollar as the basis of a world monetary system.

When foreign exchanges reopen next week, it will be the dollar rather than the six currencies that will really be floating, with the yen floating relative to the dollar, they added.

They noted that Austria, Sweden, Norway and Finland, as well as Italy and Britain, might join the collective float in the future.

The officials said Japan might be able to revalue the yen substantially and narrow the currency's fluctuation band to 2.25 percent if it joins the EEC joint float.

Such a measure would save Japan from the present uncertain position arising from the fact that the yen is linked to the dollar.

Other officials, however, said linking the yen to the EEC currencies would be impractical, because Japan's trade with Western Europe accounts for less than 10 percent of the country's total foreign trade.

Most of Japan's foreign trade is settled in dollars, while the United States takes about one-third of Japan's total exports, they said.

The officials also said linking the yen to EEC currencies would mean Japan would have to use its own currency to intervene in the exchange markets to support them.

Central banks of the other nations in the group would receive yen funds, which would be deposited with commercial banks, so increasing the amount of yen held overseas.

This would run counter to Japan's policy of restricting the outstanding amount of yen held by non-residents to prevent speculation.

Dollar Rises In Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ternoon fixing, it was off $2.50 an ounce at $80. In Zurich, it closed down $3.25 at $78.50.

All these uncertainties "are playing in favor of the dollar," one banker said. They mean that the demand for Eurodollars —which would be borrowed in order to buy strong European currencies on the expectation they will rise in value—has subsided.

And as demand from their clients for those currencies declines, commercial banks are beginning to reduce their holdings. For the Americans, this means converting them back to dollars and then putting that cash up for loan on the Eurodollar market, further depressing those rates.

In the last two days, the cost of borrowing dollars for one week has fallen 1 5/8 percentage points; the one-month rate is down 1 7/8 and the three-month rate is off 7/8 of a point.

On the foreign exchange market today, trading at times was "hectic." However, there was no evidence that corporations which had built up big positions in the European currencies had begun to convert their holdings into dollars.

"It's mostly dealing by banks," was the way one trader explained today's business. "It takes time for corporate treasurers to unwind their positions, but the pros are leading the market in a new direction."

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.815 deutsche marks, up from 2.792 yesterday. In Paris, the dollar closed at 4.51 commercial francs (up from 4.47 yesterday) and 4.51 financial francs (up from 4.44). In Zurich, it closed at 3.25 compared to 3.216 francs yesterday. There was little change in London, where it took $2.469 to buy £1, compared to $2.47 yesterday.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

March 13, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)	2.469	2.4695	— 5.35
Belg. fr. (A)	38.1	38.1t	
Belg. fr. (B)	38.7	39.10	+16.07
Deutsche mark	2.813	2.7876	+14.47
Danish krona	6.165	6.125	+13.28
Escudo	24.0	24.0	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.51	4.44	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.51	4.44	+13.06
Guilder	2.8468	2.8335	+13.78
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	597	581.0	
Lira (B)	566	561.5	+2.17
Peseta	57.5	57.25	
Schilling	20.1	20.1+	+14.40
Sw. krona	4.39	4.395	+9.71
Swiss franc	3.25	3.216	+17.73
Yen	265.5	258	+20.58

A: Free. B: Commercial.

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Plan for Steel Complex Dropped

Plans by a consortium of U.S. and German companies to build a $1.065-billion steel complex near Sydney have been scrapped. The consortium of Armco Steel and Kaiser Steel, both of the United States, and August Thyssen Huette of West Germany has announced the project is "not economically viable." Through their joint venture company, Australian Steel & Mining Corp., the consortium says it is now considering establishing a plant costing around $284 million at its site at Jervis Bay. Company sources say the plant will produce 500,000 tons of steel annually, one-sixth of the output originally planned for the major complex. A government hold-back on steel prices, the failure of the consortium to find appreciable iron ore reserves at its Pilbara, Western Australia, mining leases and the current unstable monetary situation are the key factors in ASM's decision to change its plans, the company says.

Petrofina Holds Talks With Norway

Petrofina is holding talks with the Phillips-led Ekofisk group, in which it holds a 30 percent interest, and the Norwegian authorities on the creation of a pipeline company to transport oil and gas from the Ekofisk field to England and Germany respectively. Petrofina says the Norwegian government will hold a 50 percent stake in the new pipeline company, details of which are still unavailable. The company says oil production in the Ekofisk field is meanwhile moving towards the target of 15 million metric tons a year, with supplies being shipped by sea until the new pipeline is introduced.

Vatican Said to Sell Vetco Shares

The Vatican has begun to disentangle itself from the American option markets by helping assemble the largest block of shares ever to trade on the American Stock Exchange. Shares and options held by a Vatican-controlled agency apparently constituted the largest part of a 714,000-share block of Vetco Offshore Industries stock, which was sold at $23.50 a share Monday. Trading in Vetco resumed only last Wednesday after having been halted by the Amex on Feb. 1 because an unregistered Los Angeles investment adviser, pyramiding the purchase of highly speculative option calls, had amassed an interest for himself and two clients in 27 percent of Vetco's shares. Vetco, a family-run concern based in Ventura, Calif., makes, sells and leases oil and gas equipment in 22 countries. The record block reportedly included all the shares owned outright by the investment adviser, Irving Eisenberger, and one of his clients, Able Associates, a partnership of several wealthy investors. The other client, the Vatican, reportedly sold some stock and some options.

Control Data Sees '73 Profit Rising

Control Data is confident that its profit and revenue will grow considerably in 1973. Executive committee chairman William R. Keye indicates that he expects revenue to rise about 15 percent from $663.7 million in 1972. Profit, which climbed 75 percent to $62.4 million in 1972, "won't rise so fast again," but he indicates that a growth rate at least similar to the anticipated revenue increase can be expected.

RCA Plans Satellite System

RCA Global Communications and RCA Alaska Communications, both units of RCA Corp., have filed with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission for authority to build and begin operating an interim communications satellite system as early as Aug. 1, 1973. The system would carry voice messages and television traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and Alaska. RCA Global says the interim system would provide service in the United States until its domestic satellite system, proposed in 1971, is approved and begins operation.

To Coordinate Deals With Producers

U.S. Weighs Joint Front by Oil Importers

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP).—As part of its search for a new solution to U.S. energy problems, the Nixon administration is drafting a proposal calling for oil-importing nations to coordinate their dealings with oil-producing countries.

Although several European nations have given the American idea a cool reception and Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil-exporting nation, has warned that it might trigger an economic war, the administration still hopes to come up with a proposal that could win favor from Japan and Western oil-importing nations.

The United States first broached the idea of coordination in controlling spiraling price increases and dealings with emergencies arising from a cutoff of supplies by producing nations last fall at a Paris meeting of the oil committee of the 23-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

There has been "sort of a dialogue ever since," according to an administration official.

However, France, which has taken pains to develop close relations with the Arab oil producers and to disassociate itself from Israel, has shown little enthusiasm for the idea. Italy and Spain also have been seeking to forge close ties with the Arab world and are believed to be uninterested in such a plan.

Saudi Arabia has warned that any attempt to form a common front against the Arab oil producers could jeopardize the recently signed participation agreements between Western oil firms and five Persian Gulf states.

In a recent interview, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said such a front would result in "very serious harm to the interests of the consumers."

Interest in greater cooperation among the major oil-importing nations has increased sharply in this country with the realization that the United States may be importing as much as 50 percent of its oil needs by 1980. In addition, the United States and other nations are facing spiraling costs for imported oil as the producing countries press their demands for even higher profits and participation in oil company operations on their territories.

U.S. oil companies as well as economists have been urging the U.S. government to take some positive action to stabilize the situation.

Walter J. Levy, a leading petroleum economist and adviser to many companies, recently called upon the United States to take the initiative in getting the major oil-consuming nations to forge a common energy policy.

According to administration sources, the United States has so far broached the subject with OECD members only in general terms, stressing the need for joint planning for emergency situations and for a joint effort to limit the prices paid to oil producers.

"They have accepted the idea," said one administration official, "but they feel we should come up with ideas on how to implement" the plan. He acknowledged, however, that some European governments were less enthusiastic about it than others.

Administration officials say that the U.S. plan is still being formulated and will not be set forth in greater detail until after President Nixon issues his message on energy later this month.

Oil Nations May Seek Higher Price for Crude

VIENNA, March 13 (Reuters).—The powerful Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) indicated today that it may soon seek higher prices for crude oil.

Asserting that "the era of cheap energy is over," OPEC's secretary-general, Abderrahman Khene, said producing nations are losing billions of dollars in purchasing power because oil prices are still below 1958 levels.

OPEC was set up to represent producer interests after oil companies cut posted prices in 1959. The organization consists of 11 nations, including main Middle East and Gulf producers.

Mr. Khene told a press conference at OPEC's Vienna headquarters that the world press should tell the "truth about the necessity of paying more in future for all forms of energy."

He said no member government had so far requested a debate on money problems when OPEC holds an extraordinary conference on the world energy crisis here on Friday, but noted that economic matters represented "one large aspect of this situation."

There have been reports that some oil ministers may demand reconsideration of the present price structure following the 10 percent devaluation of the dollar last month.

Benelux Vetoes Revaluation; Austrian Schilling Up 2.25%

BRUSSELS, March 13 (Reuters).—The three Benelux countries—Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—decided today not to revalue their currencies following the upvaluation of the German mark.

The decisions to keep present exchange rates were announced separately in Brussels and the Hague, but were taken after consultations between the member governments.

In Vienna, however, it was announced that Austria is revaluing the shilling by 2.25 percent.

The Austrian action was taken to protect the nation's trade with West Germany, its biggest trading partner.

In a statement after a special cabinet meeting in Brussels, Prime Minister Edmond Leburton said that the present exchange rate is the "most appropriate" one for the Belgian franc, to which is tied the Luxembourg franc.

The three countries, which have their own currency agreement, decided to consult first before deciding whether or not to revalue as part of the new EEC monetary accord, under which six Common Market countries will jointly float their currencies against the dollar.

The mark will be revalued by 3 percent prior to the float, due to begin when normal foreign exchange market trading begins next Monday, to facilitate the operation.

Meanwhile, informed sources in Zurich said the Swiss national bank believes a proposal that Switzerland should join the six-nation EEC float is completely out of the question, at least for the time being.

The sources said the national bank would advise the government to this effect. The cabinet is due to meet in special session tomorrow to discuss the international monetary crisis.

It will hear a report by Finance Minister Nello Celio, who today exchanged views on the situation with Austrian Finance Minister Hannes Androsch, who flew to Berne for urgent consultations in an effort to align the two countries' monetary policies.

Japan Prices Rise

TOKYO, March 13 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index rose 9.2 percent in February from a year earlier, the Bank of Japan announced today. The bank attributed the advance to higher prices for textiles, lumber, wood products and food.

Reform Talks Set By IMF Panel

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Reuters).—The Committee of 20 deputies will meet here March 22 and 23, monetary sources said today.

The meeting of these technical experts, who are charged with providing a framework for monetary reform for consideration by the higher policy-making Committee of 20 finance ministers and central bank governors, was originally scheduled for this week.

However, the meeting was postponed as a result of the money crisis and the fact that many of the deputies are currently working on details of a formula for resolving the crisis ahead of the ministerial-level meeting in Paris on Friday.

The Committee of 20 ministers is scheduled to hold its first money reform meeting here March 26-27. The recent crisis has given what the United States regards as a much-needed impetus to the reform talks.

Solomon Leaving CEA

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Reuters).—A member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Ezra Solomon, is leaving the council at the end of this month to return to his old teaching post at Stanford University.

U.S. Inflation Seen Rising To 3.4% in '73

Forecast Changed by Phase 3, Devaluation

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP).—The combined effects of Phase 3 economic controls and the devaluation of the dollar should increase the rate of U.S. inflation to 3.4 percent in 1973, forecasters at the Wharton School estimated yesterday.

The Wharton forecast, one of the more accurate economic forecasts in the past, predicted last December that the rate of inflation would be about 3.2 percent this year. The administration, in announcing its Phase 3 of largely self-administered wage and price controls, set a goal of reducing the rate of inflation to 2.5 percent by the end of the year.

The Wharton School forecast, however, projects an inflation rate of 3.37 percent in the final quarter and 3.44 percent for the year as a whole.

Good for the U.S.

Lawrence R. Klein and George R. Green of the Wharton School said that "given the situation that existed" before the United States devalued the dollar by 10 percent last month, "we have no hesitation in asserting that the new alignment of exchange rates is a good thing for the American economy."

They project that the devaluation should reduce the U.S. trade deficit to $2.3 billion by the end of 1974, compared with a $6.3-billion deficit in 1972.

They also predict a "wage bulge in early 1973, followed by more moderate gains between 6.5 and 7 percent for the economy as a whole."

The two economists projected that the devaluation—which makes U.S. exports cheaper and imports more expensive—will add about $1.1 billion to the gross national product in 1973 and about $3.5 billion in 1974. Some of that increase will be due to higher prices, but most to an increase in real output.

The gross national product will increase 10.10 percent, to $1,268 billion compared with last year's $1,151.8 billion. Real GNP, which is adjusted for price changes, will grow 6.48 percent, compared with 5.45 percent last year. The GNP will grow at a rate of 11.65 percent during the first quarter of 1973 and slow to 7.16 percent during the last quarter.

Proxmire Seeks Speculation Curb

WASHINGTON, March 13 (Reuters).—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said today he will introduce legislation to prevent speculative attacks on the dollar by U.S. corporations doing business in foreign countries.

The chairman of the Joint Economic Committee said in a statement his proposed amendment to the dollar devaluation bill would require U.S. companies to report daily whenever they bought more than $1 million in foreign exchange markets.

Sen. Proxmire said his amendment was needed "to prevent speculative attacks upon the dollar by American corporations doing business abroad."

The senator said that West German finance and Common Market Council officials pointed to U.S. corporations as being largely responsible for the wide-scale selling of dollars on European markets prior to the recent devaluation.

Philips Says Profit More Than Doubled

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, March 13 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit more than doubled at Philips Gloeilampen Fabrieken last year, the company said today.

Earnings rose 109 percent, to 717 million guilders, or 5.31 guilders a share, from 343 million guilders, or 2.49 guilders a share, in 1971.

Sales in the year rose to 19.9 billion guilders from 18.1 billion guilders, Philips said.

In the fourth quarter, profit was 301 million guilders, or 2.25 guilders a share, up from 163 million guilders, or 1.23 guilders a share, in the same period of 1971.



Kaspar V. Cassani



Gordon Milton

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Kaspar V. Cassani, vice-president of IBM Europe, has been elected vice-president of IBM World Trade Corp. Mr. Cassani continues in his post in Paris where he is deputy to the president of IBM Europe. Also at IBM World Trade Corp., Billy C. Christensen has been elected a vice-president and board member.

* * *

At Norske Shell, Oslo, Peter John Cadwallader will succeed Olav Sundt as production director. Mr. Sundt is taking a new position at Shell's office in The Hague.

* * *

Effective April 1, Peter Slocum will take over as managing director of Charterhouse Japhet, Charterhouse group's London merchant bank. Mr. Slocum, formerly with Merrill Lynch International in Geneva, succeeds Malcolm Wells, who remains chief executive of Charterhouse Finance Corp.

* * *

David Gertler is named financial director for European operations of H.K. Porter France. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Gertler was financial director of Salador SA, a subsidiary of W.R. Grace.

* * *

Formerly assistant to the managing director, Gordon Milton is appointed divisional director, marketing service, of Rank Xerox Ltd., where he also assumes responsibility for European operations and the data systems group.

* * *

In London, John McCombie has been appointed executive director of Koracorp Europe Ltd. and managing director of both Koratron Technique Europe, and Koratron Technique Deutschland GmbH.

* * *

Thomas F. Smith is named senior vice-president and general manager of the London branch of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale which is expected to open in April. Mr. Smith was previously vice-president and general manager of Franklin National Bank of New York's branch in London.

* * *

Treasurer of the Honeywell companies in Britain, John Manners is also appointed treasurer of Honeywell's control systems operations in Europe.

U.S. Economists Disagree On Predictions of Slowdown

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP-DJ).—For many months most economists have been predicting that U.S. business would begin to slow down late in 1973 and then perk along at a somewhat slower but still fairly comfortable rate in 1974. The theory is simple enough: The economy has grown so fast in 1972 and so far in 1973 that it is rapidly using up its excess productive capacity.

Capacity is growing, thanks to capital investment, improved technology and an expanding population. When the current excess is used up, though, future growth —in real terms—is limited to future growth in capacity. Otherwise, producers start bidding against one another for resources and the economy sails off into inflation.

Unfortunately, translating theory into economic reality is not simple. Although everyone knows excess capacity is shrinking, for instance, there is no agreement as to exactly how much extra capacity now is left. So how can there be any agreement on when and how to slow the economy?

The answer is that there cannot be. A number of capable economists still are convinced that the current recovery still has many months to go.

At the same time, a growing group of economists is beginning to question whether the economy can achieve "re-entry" to full employment quite so gracefully. They admit that the statistics do not yet picture an economy that is seriously over-heating. One worry is an increase in inflation expectations, induced by soaring food prices, doubts about Phase 3 and other factors.

In any case, these economists expect the economic slowdown, in late 1973 or early 1974, to be somewhat sharper than they had earlier thought. Hardly anyone expects a full-scale recession. Some analysts see a "growth recession," with real growth falling to a rate lower than the trend of rising capacity.

But nobody really knows. One problem is that no one can say with certainty what government policy will be in the next few months. The Federal Reserve is committed to checking inflation, but it is equally eager to avoid a new recession. Such a dual aim will require the Fed to walk a very fine line in monetary policy.

Dow Index Up With Strong Push by Oils

Group Said to Be Aided By the Energy Crisis

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 13 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange continued chugging along in low gear today in the absence of major news breaks from the European monetary front.

The Dow Jones industrial average racked up a solid gain of 6.32 and closed at 976.07, but the general market was only marginally higher, with gainers outpacing losers by a narrow 724 to 626.

Turnover edged upward to 14.21 million shares from yesterday's slack 12.81 million, but remained sluggish by 1973 standards. The daily average for this year's first two months was close to 18 million shares.

The spurt in the Dow was due almost entirely to the action in only three of its component issues, all oil stocks—Standard of California, up 3 to 83, Exxon, up 1 3/8 to 91 3/4, and Texaco, up 1 1/4 to 37 3/4.

Only last week, the oil group had plunged in response to the Nixon administration's surprise reimposition of price controls on oil products. Today, they charged upward on the strength of renewed speculation about shortages and the possible lifting of import restrictions by the administration.

The group's on-again, off-again popularity has provided a strong example of the general market's indecision, pending a final resolution of the currency crisis in Europe. Wall Street appears willing to await the reopening of official European currency exchanges next week.

Oil stocks marched across the tape in droves, however, as bargain-hunters speculated on the possible removal of import bars. Gulf Oil, second most-active stock of the session on volume of 161,400 shares, closed unchanged at 25 3/8.

Atlantic Richfield, also actively traded, finished with a gain of 1/2 at 69 1/4. Mobil shot up to 64 1/4, Sohio climbed 1 3/4 to 93 3/4, Indiana Standard was up 1 3/8 at 86 and Amerada Hess rose 1/2 to 39.

Hughes Tool, up 2 5/8 to 51 1/2, is in the oilfield equipment business and has moved recently with the oil stocks. The issue may also have benefited from a study just published by Smith, Barney & Co.

Prices were mixed in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.02 to 24.85, but declines led advances, 425 to 410. Volume was 2.48 million shares as compared to 3.02 a day earlier.

Company Reports

Dana

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	240.0	203.0
Profits (millions)	14.0	10.9
Per Share	1.04	0.78
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	472.0	397.0
Profits (millions)	27.5	21.1
Per Share	2.04	1.52

Macy (R.H.)

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	360.9	335.1
Profits (millions)	18.3	16.04
Per Share (Diluted)	1.68	1.48
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	630.3	581.9
Profits (millions)	24.51	21.4
Per Share (Diluted)	2.26	1.97

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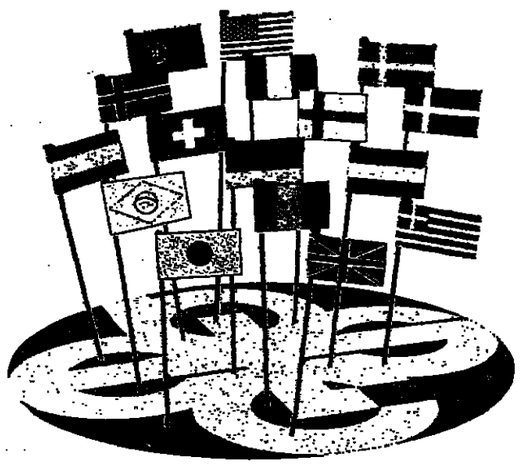
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 13.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	.41⅞	.23½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	.62	.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.32	19¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	132.00	128.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	48-49	36-37
Lead spot lb	.16	.15½
Copper elec. lb	.60-60½	52½-¾
Tin (Straits), lb	2.06½	1.79
Zinc E St L basis lb	.19-.20¼	.17
Silver N.Y. oz	2.185	1.53½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	512.3	394.4

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 13, 1973

World sugar No. 11: May 8.63-61, July 8.24-22, Sept. 7.86-84, Oct. 7.63-60, March 7.31-23, May 7.19, July 7.09.
Wool: May 320.5 n, July 281.5 b, Oct. 275.5 b, Dec. 270.5 b, May 255.5 b, July 246.5 b.
Cocoa: March 35-76, May 35.96, July 35.67, Sept. 35.84, Dec. 35.90, March 36.09, May 36.19.
Copper: March 64.20, May 64.30, July 63.90, Sept. 63.30, Oct. 62.90, Dec. 62.30, Jan. 62.15, March 61.85.
Orange juice: March 43.05, May 43.65, July 43.65 b, Sept. 44.70 b, Nov. 45.00, Jan. 45.60, March 45.70 b.
Potatoes: April 7.41, May 3.51, Nov. 3.60.
Silver: March 220.90, April 221.40, May 223.00, July 226.10, Sept. 229.20, Dec. 233.40, Jan. 234.40, March 236.70, May 239.00, July 241.20.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	40.62	40.66	39.75	39.90	—85
July	40.60	40.60	39.55	39.75	—83
Oct.	38.75	37.80	38.22	b39.40	—53
Dec.	37.35	37.85	36.60	36.74	—35
March	37.10	37.10	36.80	b36.93	—30
May	37.10	37.10	37.10	b37.00	—30
July	36.80	36.80	35.80	b37.00	—30

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	2.24	2.29½	2.22	2.22½	2.29½
May	2.21	2.24½	2.17	2.18	2.24½
Jul	2.10	2.15½	2.08	2.10	2.15
Sep	2.07	2.12½	2.06½	2.07	2.13¾
Dec	2.05½	2.12½	2.05	2.07	2.14¼
CORN					
Mar	1.63	1.63½	1.57½	1.56	1.64½
May	1.57½	1.58	1.53¾	1.54½	1.58¾
Jul	1.53½	1.54½	1.51	1.51½	1.55
Sep	1.53½	1.51½	1.48½	1.49¼	1.51½
Dec	1.43½	1.45½	1.43½	1.44	1.44¾
Mar	1.48	1.47½	1.47	1.47⅛	1.48
SOYBEANS					
Mar	6.56	6.56	6.31	6.33	6.68
May	6.20	.25	6.18	6.18	6.33
Jul	5.75	5.81	5.75	5.75	5.90
Aug	5.44½	4.51	5.44¼	5.44¼	5.57¾
Sep	4.45	4.50	4.41¾	4.41¾	4.56¾
Nov	4.03	4.03	3.91	3.91	4.06½
Jan	3.94	3.97	3.87T	3.87½	4.02¾
Mar	3.94	3.98	3.87¼	3.87¼	4.02¾
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	13.90	14.00	13.51	13.62	14.00
May	13.35	14.18	13.50	13.80	14.10
Jul	13.90	14.15	13.50	13.78	14.10
Aug	13.70	13.95	13.25	13.50	13.90
Sep	13.25	13.40	12.80	13.15	13.40
Oct	12.20	12.30	11.85	12.00	12.30
Dec	11.90	11.20	10.80	11.05	11.10
Jan	10.88	11.00	10.60	10.90	10.88
Mar	10.71	10.85	10.51	10.60	10.75
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	203.00	207.00	197.50	198.00	210.00
May	197.60	199.60	199.60	197.60	204.6
Jul	192.4	192.40	192.40	192.40	197.40
Aug	189.50	189.00	189.00	189.00	194.00
Sep	181.50	181.50	181.50	181.50	186.50
Oct	141.50	141.50	141.50	141.50	146.50
Dec	123.50	124.50	123.25	123.27	128.50
Jan	121.50	122.50	121.50	121.50	126.50

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Apr	213.00	223.00	216.20	222.80	225.20
Aug	225.30	223.50	222.10	223.00	232.10
Oct	229.30	231.50	225.80	229.80	235.00
Dec	232.00	234.00	228.10	233.60	238.70
Feb	232.00	236.80	230.20	236.30	240.20
Apr	234.30	238.50	232.00	238.50	241.80
Jun	237.00	240.60	234.50	240.60	244.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Apr	47.35	47.35	46.95	47.25	46.37
Jun	47.35	47.25	46.85	47.30	47.20
Aug	46.05	45.30	45.75	45.22	45.93
Oct	44.85	45.30	44.55	44.90	44.92
Dec	44.55	44.55	44.22	44.30	44.50
Feb	44.40	b44.55	44.25	44.30	b44.67
Apr	4.65	44.65	44.25	44.30	b44.67

Sales: April 5202; June 3672; Aug 1712; Oct 826; Dec 649; Feb 51; April 56.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Mar	48.25	48.85	47.25	47.90	48.20
Apr	53.30	51.25	49.20	47.20	53.85
May	47.35	47.40	45.25	45.25	47.30
Jun	50.00	50.00	48.10	a48.10	50.10
Jul	51.70	51.85	49.95	50.00	51.70
Aug	51.75	52.95	51.00	51.00	b52.25
Sep	57.70	57.7	55.25	a55.25	57.30
Oct	52.95	52.95	51.50	51.50	2.75
Nov	—	—	—	a54.80	a55.55
Dec	55.85	55.95	54.50	54.50	a55.75

Sales: March 9; April 1060; May 1344; June 102; July 21; Aug 21; Sep 234; Oct 9; Nov 0; Dec 6.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Apr	38.65	38.80	38.15	38.40	38.95
Jun	33.20	38.42	37.82	38.25	38.42
Jul	38.20	38.25	37.80	38.15	38.55
Aug	36.50	36.70	36.05	36.35	36.75
Oct	34.25	34.30	33.60	b34.17	34.50
Dec	32.65	33.65	32.90	33.75	33.85
Feb	33.25	33.60	33.10	33.50	b33.85
Apr	31.45	31.50	31.00	b31.25	a31.35

Sales: April 1920; June 1491; July 721; Aug 123; Oct 147; Dec 335; Feb 54; April 24.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Mar	55.75	55.92	56.25	56.32	57.52
May	55.53	56.70	55.95	56.35	57.40
Jul	56.40	56.60	55.60	55.60	57.00
Aug	54.75	54.95	54.07	a54.07	55.60
Feb	48.30	48.00	47.27	a47.27	b48.77

Sales: March 375; May 2936; July 2672; Aug 985; Feb 24.
Open interest: March 1095; May 4674; July 4302; Aug 1996; Feb 23.
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT
March 13, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d) daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (l)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$10.23
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.89
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.13
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.49
(w) Apollo/Tempus/ Iss.pr.	SF106.97
(r) Apollo Fund S.A.	$101.73
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$37.00
(w) Asca Corporation	DM113.16
(r) Atlantic Invest.	$42.13
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$11.50
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.35
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF967.55
— (d) Conbar	SF994.00
— (d) Grobar	SF853.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,016.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.97
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.00
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.99
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.33
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd Int'l	$50.27
(w) Browninvest	$22.01
(r) Cal Land & Constr.	$16.98
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$16.58
(d) Can.Secur Growth Fd.	Can $5.84
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.00
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.75
(d) Capital Reatinvest.	—
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$133.85
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$962.51
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.15
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.72
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.26
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$786.69
(d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.61
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF97.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF103.00
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF171.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF103.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	—
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.77
(w) D.G.C.	$67.05
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	—
(d) Delta Multifund	—
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,126
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.17
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.33
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.14
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	—
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.48
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.52
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$22.20
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.91*
(d) Fiducem	BF1,307
(d) Finance Union	—
(w) First/Fund	$12.71
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$5.28
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$10.42
— (l) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.22
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$35.85
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$115.04
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$63.21
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$75.63
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,797
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF113.30
(d) Fonditalia	SF109.46
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.91
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.57
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.18
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.72
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.33
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	—
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.21
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l.	$3.91
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.63
(w) Hansmann Holdgs.NV.	$5,137.10
(w) Hedged Investors	$12,180.00
(l) H.O.I.T.-Hobet	$31.03
(d) ICOFUND	$12.71
(w) INGROW	$23.24
(d) Interfix	$132.31
(d) Interfund S.A.	—
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,384
(w) Intermarket Fund	$133.74
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.19
(r) Internt'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,291.31
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$11.36
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.65
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.71
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.92
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$56.25
(l) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.77
(d) KB Income Fund	—
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	—
(w) Keyfund	$3.71
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$12.20
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.21
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.53
(w) Luxfund	$24.38
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.33
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.56
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$8.52
(w) N.A.M.F.	$106.41*
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.49
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.47
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.74
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$6.69
(l) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$9.74
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$32.21
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	[illegible]
(r) Pegasus Intera'l	$9.47
(d) Renta Fund	LP2,140
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,570
(d) Rentinvest	—
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.34
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.61
— (d) Global Fund	$7.65
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF31.15
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.65
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	—
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.54
— (d) Share Realty	$13.46
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.43
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.29
— (d) Harbor Fund	$3.07
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.90
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.59
— (d) I.T.P.	$10.97
(w) SMIF I	DM101.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R Est.	SF1,429
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,208
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.82
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$318.02
(w) Star Fund	$7.97
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.92
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF491.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF100.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF119.05
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.49
(w) Tokyo Cap.Holding.NV.	$42.26
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.76
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.15
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.63
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	£13.80
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF97.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF93.00
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	SF167.50
— (d) Fonsa Sw Sh.	SF122.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF98.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF116.50
— (d) Safit So. Af Sh.	SF264.50
— (d) Sima Sw R Est.	SF164.50
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	—
— (d) Europafonds	—
— (d) Unifonds	DM34.59
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.97
— (d) Unispecial I	—
(w) United Cap Inv. Fd.	$4.12
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.29
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.59
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,933.76
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,725.05
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$550.50
(w) Worldwide Securities	$43.67
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,306.73
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.32
(w) Zodiac Fund	$6.07

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LP — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked

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Portugal (air)	Esc.	813.00	1,626.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	1,920.00	3,840.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	144.00	288.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	116.00	232.00
Turkey	$	30.00	60.00
Other countries in Europe (air)	$	30.00	60.00
Africa, French Community (air)	$	40.50	81.00
Africa, South (air)	$	69.00	138.00
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air)	$	27.75	55.50
Canada (air)	$	64.00	128.00
India (air)	$	69.00	133.00
Iran, Irak (air)	$	48.75	97.50
Israel (air)	$	40.50	81.00
Japan, Korea (air)	$	84.75	169.50
Lebanon (air)	$	48.75	97.50
Libya (air)	$	48.75	97.50
Madagascar (air)	$	60.75	121.50
Mexico	$	69.00	138.00
Nigeria (air)	$	69.00	138.00
Pakistan (air)	$	69.00	138.00
Persian Gulf (air)	$	69.00	138.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	48.75	97.50
Sierra Leone (air)	$	67.00	138.00
S. America (air)	$	69.00	138.00
U.A.R. (air)	$	48.75	97.50
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Am.Brands 8-81	103¼	101¼
Anglo-Am 7½-87	95¾	96¾
Amax 8-76	101¾	102¾
Amax 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
ASEA 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Ashland 8-87	100	101
Aust-Swiss 8-87	100	101
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100¼	101¼
Barclay 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
Beecham 8¼-86	100¾	101¾
BICC 7¾-87	96½	97½
Borg Wagn 8-79	101¼	102¼
Borregaard 6¾-86	101	102
CN PTT 8-85	99½	100½
Carlsberg 8¾-85	103¼	104¼
Carrier 8-87	100½	101½
C. Lafarge 6¾-86	101	102
C.F.E. 8-87	96¼	97¼
Com Union	101½	102½
Cont Oil 7-80	95¼	96¼
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	103½	104½
Copen City 8-84	100	101
Copen Coun 7¾-87	96¾	97¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	100½	101½
Corning 8½-85	102¾	103¾
Cut Ham 8-87	99¾	100¾
Denmark 9-82	103	104
Denmark 7½-90	96½	97½
Dow Cor 8½-86	103½	104½
Dupont 7½-78	100	101
E.D.F. 8½-86	102½	103½
E.I.B. 7½-84	98	99½
E.I.B. 8½-95	102¾	103¾
E.I.B. 7½-90	98¼	99¼
Esso 7½-76	99½	100½
Esso 8-85 Nov	101	102
Escom 8½-86	100½	101½
FinMtgBk 8½-85	101½	102½
Ford 8-87	100	101
GenMills 8-85	99½	100½
GenMot 8¼-76	102¼	103¼
GenMot 8¾-86	106	107
Granges 8½-89	100½	101½
Groller 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Gte 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Guar Roy 8-87	99½	100½
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-86	104	105
Hambros 7¾-87	99½	100½
Helsinki 8¾-86	101½	102½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	102	103
Iceland 8-87	97	98
I.C.I. 7½-92	96½	97½
I.N.I. 8-87	97½	98½
Ireland 8¼-87	99¾	99¾
I.S.E. 8¼-85	102	103
Intl Util 8¼-82	101¼	102¼
Kimberley 8½-86	103½	104½
Klein Ben 8¼-87	101½	102½
Lyons 8¾-86	103	104
Metro Est 8¾-85	102¼	103¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	102½	103½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
Newfoundld 8½-85	100¼	101¼
Nickel (Le) 9-86	102½	103½
NorgKomBk 7½-87	96	97
Ontario 8¼-86	102½	103½
Oslo 8¼-86	100½	101½
Otis Elv 8¾-85	102½	103½
Owenslorn 9-85	106	107
Pekema 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Pennwalt 8-86	99¾	100¾
Petronor 6½-86	99¾	100¾
PhilMorris 8-78	101	102
PhilMorris 8½-85	104¼	105¼
Plessey 8½-86	100½	101½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101½	102½
Queensld 8½-86	101	102
Ralston 7½-87	97¼	98¼
Rank 8¾-86	103½	104½
Richardson 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
S.A.S. 8-88	99¾	100¾
Scott 8¾-86	103¾	104¾
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Sth Africa 8-87	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	101	102
Textron 7¾-87	97½	98½
Transamer 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Transocean 8-84	100¼	101¼
Transocean 8-86	101½	102¼
Transocean 7½-87	97½	98½
T.R.W. 8¾-85	103	104
Union Oil 7-79	97	98
Union Oil 7½-87	97½	98½
Utah 8-87	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	100½	101½
Wellcome 8¼-87	101¼	102¼
Will Glyn 8¼-87	101¾	102¾

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4¾-88	77	78
AmMed 5½-92	77	78
Amerco 4¼-87	122¼	123¼
Am Mot 6-92	107	109
Amoco 5½-84	120½	121½
Apco 6-89	95¾	96¾
Alusuisse 4¾-87	89½	91½
Amer Can 4¾-83	84	85
Am Tob 5¼-88	120½	121½
Ashland 5-88	100	101
BroadHale 4¾-87	109	110
Chevron 5-88	127¼	128¼
Chesebg 6¼-84	162½	163½
Chrysler 4¾-88	78½	79½
Chrysler 5-88	86½	87½
Cont Tel 5½-88	102¾	103¾
Cumminsin 6¼-86	100½	101½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	111¼	112¼
Equity F 5¼-89	81½	82½
EastKodak 4½-83	157½	159½
Fedders 5-92	85	86
Fed Dept 4½-85	121	123
Firestone 5-88	100¾	101¾
Ford 5-83	108½	107½
Ford 6-86	118½	119½
GenElec 4¼-85	114¾	115¾
GenElec 4¼-87	N. A.	
Gen Foods 4½-92	N. A.	
GenShop 5¼-87	112	114
Gillette 4¾-87	105	106
Halliburt 4¾-87	128¾	129¾
Honeywell 5-83	116	118
Honeywell 6-86	112¼	113¼
I.S.E. 5-88	109½	110½
I.S.E. 6¼-87	110½	111½
J. Logan 4¾-83	104½	105½
Leasco 5-83	63¼	64¼
Leasco 5-89	61½	62½
LTV 5-88	51¾	52¾
MarMidland 5-88	98	99
Mass Mut 6¾-87	96	97
Michelin 6-85	182½	184½
Miles 4¾-93	109	110
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111	112
Motorola 4½-83	148½	149½
Murphy Oil 5-89	122½	123½
Nabisco 5¼-88	111	112
Owens Ill 4½-87	99½	100½
PanAm 5¼-98	75	76
Penney JC 4½-87	122	123
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	128½	130½
R.C.A. 5-88	95	96
Revlon 4¾-93	108½	107½
Revlon 4¾-87	105¾	106¾
Reynolds M 5-88	75½	76½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	112½	113½
Texaco 4½-88	102½	103½
20th Cent 5-87	62½	63½
UnCarb 4¾-82	103	104
WordFd 5¾-88	68½	70
WarnLam 4½-87	126¾	127¾

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	99.57	95.93	133.88
Previous	99.44	95.78	133.94

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York
March 13, 1973

EastnAirL	166,300	14½	+ ⅝
Gulf Oil	161,400	25⅝	
Magic Chef	158,300	12⅞	—3
Kresge SS	141,700	43⅝	+ ⅜
Atl Rich	134,900	67¼	+ ½
Comw Edis	127,500	34⅝	+ ⅛
Va ElPow	121,200	20⅝	
Am Medical	118,700	17⅞	+2⅛
Am Tel&Tel	118,100	51⅛	+ ⅜
Southern Co	108,600	18⅞	
Grace Co	108,500	25	— ⅛
Norton Sim	103,500	35⅛	— ¼
Celanese	102,300	31	+ ¼
UAL Inc	102,200	20¼	+ ¾
Mattel Inc	102,200	7⅛	— ¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	14.21	12.61
Advances	724	613
Declines	626	740
Unchanged	407	376
Total issues	1757	1759
New 1973 highs	13	18
New 1973 lows	137	110

Most Actives—American

Burns Intl	82,300	15⅞	—1⅜
Syntex	55,200	67½	— ⅞
Bowmar Ins	44,000	29	— ¼
Velco Offsh	38,050	24⅛	+ ¼
LoewsTh wt	37,800	12⅝	+ ⅞
Champ Ho	32,500	9½	+ ¼
Atlas C Min	32,400	16⅞	— ⅞
Westrans In	30,700	10¼	+ ¼
TWA wt	29,900	13⅞	— ½
Imper Oil	27,800	42	+ ⅞

Approx total stock sales 2,495,000
Stock sales year ago 3,217,815

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.94	27.74	24.85	+.02

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	971.25	980.13	966.29	976.07	+ 6.32
20 Trn	194.25	195.64	191.93	194.06	— 0.07
15 Util	110.53	111.48	110.11	110.69	+ 0.23
65 Stk	303.33	305.53	301.91	304.79	+ 1.26

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	129.09	127.13	128.47	+.74
20 Railroads	37.84	39.22	37.49	+.07
55 Utilities	56.85	56.11	56.51	+.13
500 Stocks	115.05	113.32	114.48	+.62

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.31	61.06	61.31	+.29
Industrials	67.58	67.35	67.58	+.33
Transportation	41.22	40.97	41.14	+.05
Utility	39.52	39.43	39.49	+.16
Finance	74.05	73.72	74.05	+.43

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 12	274,450	355,376	3,675
March 9	257,812	336,624	3,299
March 8	270,102	356,039	3,564
March 7	329,861	403,038	4,718
March 6	326,134	387,056	4,280

*These totals are included in the sales figures

European Gold Markets

March 13, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	61.50	60.00	— 2.50
Zurich	81.75	78.50	— 3.25

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

March 13, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	7 5/8	7 7/8	+1/8
One Month	7 15/16	8 1/16	—1/2
3 Months	7 15/16	8 1/16	—7/16
6 Months	7 15/16	8 1/16	—1/4
One Year	7 15/16	8 1/16	+1/16

New Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-13.. ....

AlliedPd pf, Amer Chain, Bush Univ, Caesar Worl, Dial Finl, Divers Ind, Gen Battery, Massmu Inv, Merck Co, NorCenRy, Polaroid, Schlitz Brw, Warn Lam

... NEW LOWS-137 ....

Alberto Cul, Am Can pf, Am Exp Ind, AmGenIn pf, Am NatGas, Amstar pf, Atico Mtg, Autom Ind, Bates Mfg, Bath Ind, Benefl Co, Benef 5.50pf, Borden, Borg Warn, Bklyn UGas, Bulova Wat, CabotCeb F, Cabot Corp, Caro ClinOh, Celanese, Cessna Air, ChaseFd Bn, ChiPneuT, CivEl 7.56pf, CBS, CBS pf, Conn GMtg, Con Frght, Cooper TR, CooprTR pf, Cox Bdcst, Crown Zell, Delmar PLt, Deltona Co, Dist Seag, DonLuf Jen, Emery Ind, EngelMin pf, Essex Int n, Extendcar, Fieldcrst M, Filtrol, FstMtge Inv, FstNatStr, FstPa Mtg, For McKess, Gable Ind, Gen Instr pf, Gidd Lewis, Gifford Hill, Gilbert Flex, Globe Union, GoldWt Fin, GtAtPac, Greyhnd wt, Hayes Alb, Hoerner Wal, Ideal Bas pf, IllPw 4.20pf, Indpls PwLt, Industrl Nat, Interco Inc, Int Mining, Int Multifd, Int Power, Iowa Beef, JerC 9.36pf, Jon Logan, Jostens, Kennamett, Kentcky Ut, Kysor Ind, Levitz Frnit, Magic Chef, Mallory, Malone Hyd, Manpower, Marine Mid, Mascrite, Menasco, Merrill Lyn, MtrE 2.75pf, MidRo pfA, Miss River, Newhall Ld, Niagra Shre, NL Ind, Norlin Corp, NSPw 8.80pf, Ownll 4.75pf, Papercrft, Peoples Gas, Pet Inc, Perinc 2d pf, Pet Inc pf, Petrolane, Phil Ind pf, Pitney Bow, PSEG 5.05pf, Raybestos, RCA 3.5pf, Rexnrd pfA, Richmnd Cp, Rio Grande, RoyCr Cola, Sanders, SanJuan Ra, Scott Paper, Scovill Mfg, Scevil 2.50pf, SEDCO Inc, Servomat, Shell Oil, Singer Co, Smith KFr, Sony Corp, Soeast Bkg, Soulnd GE, South Ry, Sperry Rnd, Square D, StBr Paint, Starrett, Suave Shoe, SuCrest, Tampa Elec, Texas Ind, Textron, Tidewt Mar, Tools Roll, Un Carbide, Un Fidelity, VaEP 7.20pf, War Swasey, Wickes Cp, Zale pf A, Zayre Corp

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
78¼	65¼	AbbtLb 1.20	26	59	76½	75⅛	76¼	+ ¼
49⅜	40½	ACF Ind2.40	13	190	45	43¾	44¾	+ 1¼
17⅛	14⅝	AcmeCly .80	13	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
25	23⅛	AcmeMkt 1	22	19	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	12⅞	AdmE 1.15e		x23	13⅛	12⅞	13	
8½	7	Ad Millis .20	32	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
34	22¼	Addrsso .60	11	84	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
18	12¾	Admiral	6	59	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
73¾	61	AetnaLf 1.72	10	98	64⅞	63¾	63⅞	— ⅜
60¼	54¼	AetnaLf pf 2		2	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
31⅛	21¾	AhmanHF	8	20	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
9	4⅜	Aileen Inc	15	43	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
78¼	68¾	Air Prd .20b	25	85	75	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	Alrco .80	8	100	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	AJ Industris	7	60	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	27¾	Akzona 1.10	16	6	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
17	15	Ala Gas1.10	8	6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	19	108	31¾	30⅞	31	
29⅛	19	AlbertoC .32	14	50	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— 1⅛
17⅛	15⅜	Albtsn .36e	12	27	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅛	AlcanAl .80	14	82	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
10⅞	8⅝	AlcoStd .36	7	18	9⅛	9	9	
40¼	34⅝	AlconLb .16	54	27	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ¼
9½	6¼	Alexdrs .10e	27	12	6½	6⅜	6½	
31⅞	28½	AlisnM 2.91e	10	25	29⅞	27	29¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	11½	AllALfe .24	10	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
14½	10⅝	AllegCp .28e	10	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	23¾	AllegLdim 1	10	33	25¾	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
44⅛	39	AllegLd pf 3		3	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
24½	20½	AllgPw 1.44	8	49	21⅛	20¾	21	+ ¼
15⅞	13⅛	AllnGp 1.04t	11	12	15	14½	14¾	— ⅜
33⅞	28⅛	Allied Chl.20	14	213	33¾	33⅛	33½	+ ½
44⅛	35¾	All Mnt .45b	26	42	37¾	37⅛	37¾	+ ⅜
24¾	22⅛	AldMills .75	14	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22	16¾	Allied P .68	9	39	20⅞	20	20¼	— ½
49¾	46	AlliedP pf 3		7	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	+ 7⅝
39⅝	27	AlliedSt 1.40	10	14	29¾	29	29⅝	+ 1
62	60	AlliedSt pf 4		z60	61	61	61	
5½	4½	Allied Super	14	30	4¾	4½	4⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	AllisChl .21e	13	222	9½	9⅝	9½	
15½	11½	AlltrgfAt .48	11	2	12	12	12	
17⅛	13	AlphaPl .48	8	39	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
60	50	Alcoa 1.80	11	149	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	24½	AmalSg 1.60	8	3	25⅛	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
14¾	10¾	AMBAC .50	11	31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
45	40¼	AmEs pf2.60		2	41	41	41	+ ½
50½	36¼	AmHes .30r	30	313	39	38	39	+ ¼
112½	82	AmH pf3.50		117	86	84½	86	+ ¾
40	23	AAIrFilt .42	26	58	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅛	Am Airlin	93	904	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+ ½
11¼	8½	A Baker .20		5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
45⅜	35¾	ABrnds 2.38	9	99	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
61½	51¾	AmBdst 1.28	14	41	58½	58¼	58½	
31½	26½	AmBdcst wl		9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
47½	17¾	AmBldM .58	16	7	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
33⅝	30	Am Can 2.20	10	114	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
26	24⅝	A Can pf1.75		18	24¾	24⅝	24½	
6½	5⅛	AmCem .05r	13	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	ACentM 2.32	9	30	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
22½	19¼	Am Chain 1	11	56	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ 1
32⅛	28¾	ACyan 1.25	13	116	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
27½	20¼	Am Distil 1	16	14	27	26¾	26¾	
61⅞	53⅛	AmDisTl .43	30	97	54⅞	53⅞	54¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅛	ADualV .16e		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	12⅝	ADul pf.84a		9	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
33¾	26½	AmElP 1.80	10	247	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	AmExp Ind		76	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	19¼	AmFin 1.10	10	31	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
28⅞	27⅛	A GnB 2.02e		65	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
22⅞	19½	AGnCv .95e		15	20¾	20⅜	20¾	
21⅛	16⅝	A Gnins .52	8	190	17½	16¾	17	
32¼	27½	A Gln pf1.80		111	28¾	27	27⅞	+ ⅜
17⅜	12⅞	AHoist .40b	10	22	13⅞	13⅝	13½	— ½
132	120⅞	A Home 1.86	40	162	132	129¼	130¼	— 1¼
195¾	181⅝	A Home pf 2		4	195¾	194	194	— 1⅜
52⅞	43⅝	AmHosp .28	47	365	47	46½	46⅝	— ⅜
12½	9½	AmInves .50	8	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
37⅝	15	A Medicl .12	12	1187	18¼	17¼	17½	+ 2½
12⅞	6⅛	A Medicorp	7	381	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
3 5⅞	30	A MfiCl 1.40	13	50	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
8⅞	7⅝	Am Motors	10	195	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
47	38⅝	ANatGs 2.30	9	77	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12¾	Am Seat .72	14	10	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
28⅞	23⅛	AmShip .68	11	6	25⅞	24½	24½	— ½
22¼	18⅛	ASmltR 1.20	11	103	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
57¼	45¼	AmSoAf .70		143	54	51½	52	— 2¾
		AmSAf fn.70		5	48½	48	48	
13¾	11	Am Stad .40	10	29	11¾	11½	11⅝	
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		12	60⅛	59¾	60	+ ¼
40¼	27⅝	AmSteril .52	19	62	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅛	AT&T wt		928	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
55	49¾	AmT&T 2.80	11	1181	51¾	50⅞	51⅛	+ ⅜
62⅞	59⅝	AmT&T pf 4		120	60⅝	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅜
13½	12⅛	AWatWk .60	7	21	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
16¾	15	AW prf 1.25		z100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
17¼	14⅝	Ameron .65	7	5	16	16	16	+ ⅜
12	8	AmesD .10e	7	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅝	14½	Ametek .60a	12	41	16	15¾	16	
57⅛	29½	AMF In 1.08	11	217	33⅞	32¼	32¾	— 1¼
31¾	25⅛	Amfacin .64	12	144	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
131⅝	114	AMPInc .60	46	44	124½	124	124½	— ½
8¾	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	5⅜	Ampx Corp		70	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
14½	9½	Amrep Corp	4	25	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
30	24⅞	Amszr 1.70	8	16	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
9½	9	Amszr pf.68		22	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	37¼	Amsld 2.40	8	9	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ¼
5¾	4⅝	Amtel .20	29	4	5	5	5	
24⅜	19½	Anacon .25e	11	164	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
29⅛	25⅝	AnchrH 1.08	8	38	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
8⅞	5⅛	Ancorp .08b		2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
54½	45	AndCl 1.20b	9	14	47	48⅝	49	+ ½
19⅛	12½	Angelica .10	19	39	13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ¼
18	13⅝	Apach .32b	8	33	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅛	ApcoO .891	9	125	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	5⅛	ApecoCp .16	17	58	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15¼	APL Corp	8	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅛	6	Apolid Mag	24	39	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
155¼	135	ARA Sv 1.22	31	45	146½	145	146¾	+ 2
14⅛	7½	ArcatN .14	10	35	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
30	25½	ArctaN pf 2		1	26½	26½	26½	
24⅝	21¼	ArchDan .50	12	18	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	6⅞	Arctic Entr	6	73	8¾	8½	8½	— ½
24⅞	20½	ArlzPS 1.16	9	84	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+ ⅝
22	17¾	ArBest .40	8	11	18	17⅝	18	
4¼	2⅝	Arlans D St		15	3	3	3	
13⅞	6¾	Arlen RltyD	15	681	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	6⅜	Armada Cp		6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
25¼	21	Armco Stl 1	9	97	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
31½	29⅝	Arm pf 2.10		3	30	30	30	
34¼	24½	Armst Ck.80	16	383	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
38	32⅝	Arm Ru 1.60	7	10	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	18	Aro C .90b	9	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27½	20¼	ArvinInd .52	16	30	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
33⅞	26⅛	AshdOil 1.20	10	195	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
67	55	AshlO pf2.50		1	56	56	56	— 1
54½	44	AsdDG 1.30	15	247	45½	45	45½	+ ½
33⅝	28	AsdSp 1.20b	10	3	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ½
8⅛	7	Asd Transo		6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	Athlone .40b	6	36	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
23	20½	AtlcMt 2.28e	8	147	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
23½	21⅛	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	18	22¼	21⅜	22	
80⅞	63½	All Richll 2	20	1349	69⅝	68	69⅛	+ ½
55⅛	52⅛	AtlRc pf3.75		z250	54½	54	54	— ⅛
137½	113¼	AllRich pf3		1	115½	115½	115½	—
58⅛	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		32	53⅛	52	53⅛	+ 1
2⅞	2⅛	Atlas Corp	79	41	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
10	8⅝	ATO Inc .16	10	x55	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
94¼	64¼	Autom Data	51	165	68¾	67⅞	68⅛	+ ⅜
8	6	Automin In	10	59	6	5⅞	6	
16	12	Avco Corp	6	112	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Avco Cp wt		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
46⅛	42¼	Avco pf3.20		9	43⅝	43⅜	43½	
44	39½	AveryPd .25	44	143	40½	40¼	40½	— ¼
52¼	41¼	AvisInc .30e	24	77	44¾	44¼	44¾	
12⅞	9¾	AvnetInc .30	7	77	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
140	126	AvonPd 1.40	64	75	129¾	128⅛	129⅛	+ ⅜
29	19⅝	AztcOil 1.12t	57	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
		B						
29⅞	23½	BabckW .80	14	110	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
13⅞	7¼	BacheC .10e	5	89	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
39	26½	Baker In .16	34	22	32¾	32½	32½	
36⅜	32	BakerOilT	31	143	35	34	34⅛	— 1⅛
31⅛	28	BalGE 1.76	9	53	28½	28	28	— ½
26⅜	23⅝	BanCal 1.34	11	8	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
71¼	57	Bandag Inc	51	5	66½	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅛	Bangr Punt	8	45	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
33	25¼	BangP pf2		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
42	37	Bnk of NY 2	8	8	38⅛	38	38	
37	32¼	Bnk ofV .80	14	9	32⅝	32⅜	32⅞	
68	54¼	BankTr 3	10	26	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
43⅝	36⅛	BarOil 1.54t		19	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅞
37½	31⅞	BrdCR .13a	47	258	34¼	32¾	34	+ ½
30⅛	27⅛	BarnM 2.60e	10	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
8⅝	7½	BasicInc .40	26	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
32	28	Basic pf2.50		z10	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
13⅝	10⅞	BatesMf .20	15	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	16⅛	Bate Mf pf 1		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
36⅝	23	BathInd .30	7	172	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	20⅝	BauschL .42	16	94	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
61⅛	50½	BaxtLa .15	72	166	56	55½	55⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	12⅛	Bay Cig .50	10	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
30¼	24⅝	BeatFd .62	20	153	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	
47¾	36¾	Beckmn .50	29	8	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+ ½
44¾	36⅛	BectDic .35	30	174	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
25⅝	18	BeechA .66	10	49	18⅝	18	18⅝	
17¾	12½	BelcoPt .25r	9	51	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
30¼	24½	Belden 1.20	10	8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—
15½	11⅛	BelHm .30b	12	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
59¾	36⅛	BellHow .45	13	6	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ¼
28	20⅞	BemisCo .80	9	4	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
31½	37	Bendix 1.60	11	44	41½	41⅜	41⅝	—
76¼	57½	Bendix pf 3		1	62	62	62	— 1½
53	41⅞	BentlCp 1.15	10	253	42⅝	41¼	41¼	— ¾
233	185	Benef pf5.50		1	185	185	185	— 6
112½	90	Benef pf4.30		3	94	94	94	— ½
4⅞	3¼	Benguet	73	229	3⅝	3½	3½	
22¼	13	Berkey Pho	10	72	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	— ⅝
32⅝	25⅛	BethSt 1.45a	9	134	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
54	44	BigThr .52b	22	12	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
119½	107½	BlckDkr 1b	53	37	117½	116¾	116¾	
13	9½	BlairJhn .48	7	82	10⅛	10	10	
20⅞	17⅛	Bliss Laug 1	7	25	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17	12½	BlockHR .24	20	133	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ¼
38	26⅛	Blue Bell .65	11	33	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Bobbie Brks	8	35	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	21¼	Boeing C .43	18	68	22⅛	21⅝	22	
12¼	8¼	Boise Cas	12	415	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
7½	5⅛	Bond Ind		14	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
29	22¼	BkMnth .40	9	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	24⅝	Borden 1.20	11	230	24¾	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	30	BrgWar 1.35	9	182	30	29½	29⅞	— ¼
6	4⅜	Bormans	27	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39½	35	BosEd 2.44	10	12	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
118	113½	Bos E pf8.88		z300	116¼	115½	116¼	+ ½
18⅝	14¼	Bourns Inc	9	7	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
16¼	12	BranAir .50t	14	513	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
63⅝	56⅛	Briggs 1.20a	16	57	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
71¾	61½	BristM 1.20	24	138	63¼	62⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	41⅝	BristM pf 2		3	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
16	13	BritPt .43e	31	14	13⅞	13½	13½	
43⅞	38⅝	BdwyHl .70	23	36	40¾	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅜
72¾	65¼	BdwyHl pf 2		21	68⅝	67¼	68⅝	+ ⅝
27⅛	21½	BrkwyGl .75	7	18	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	23⅝	BklyUG 1.72	9	120	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
17¾	11⅛	Brown Co	12	11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	27½	BrwnG 1.50	9	16	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
15	11½	BwnShrp .20	29	5	11½	11½	11½	
33	23⅛	BrwnFer .08	33	154	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	22⅝	Brunswk .24	14	164	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
31	21⅛	BrushW .40	10	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
29	23⅞	Bucy Erl.20	12	37	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	BuddCo .40	6	247	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
11¼	7⅞	Budget Ind	9	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	23¾	BuffFor 1.20	12	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
30¼	29⅛	Bidinv 2.35e	18	48	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ½
17	14¼	BulovaW .60	10	62	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	BunkRa .05e	12	312	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
34	25½	Bunk pf1.50		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
38⅜	30¼	Burl Ind1.40	15	59	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
49¾	39	BurlNr 1.50	10	473	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	+ ½
8⅛	7¾	BurlNr pf.55		6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
35¼	24	Burndy .70	15	14	26⅛	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
242¾	219	Burrghs .64	51	115	241½	237⅜	241	+ 2⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅛	7½	Bush Univ		145	11⅛	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
		C						
29⅝	26¼	CabCF 2.19e	11	41	26¼	25⅞	26¼	
40¼	31⅜	CabotCp .84	9	24	32	31	31⅜	— ⅝
8⅝	6	Cadence Ind	6	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Caesars Wrl	9	183	5½	5¼	5⅜	
7½	4⅞	Cal. Finanl	6	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13	30	Callahn Mn	32	35	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
32	30⅝	CamB 2.77e	11	13	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	+ ¼
44½	35⅛	CampR .50a	34	82	42	40	40½	— 1¾
35	30⅛	CampS 1.18	15	89	33	31⅝	32¾	+ 1
36	33½	CanSouR 3		z10	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
6⅝	5⅝	Cdn Brew	26	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	CdnPac .70e	14	59	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	14⅝	CanalR 1.10	15	17	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
82	74	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	74	73	73	— 1½
14⅝	11	CarFrgt .36	8	3	11¾	11¾	11⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	CarPLt 1.52	8	24	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
25½	21⅝	CarpTech 1	8	80	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
30¼	23	CarrirCp .43	17	440	24⅝	23⅞	24	— ⅛
19⅝	15½	CarrGl 1.27e		2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
27¾	18⅝	CartWa .40a	13	55	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅜
17¾	14¼	CastleC .60b	10	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
70⅝	62¼	CaterTr 1.40	17	670	64⅝	64	64¾	
6⅝	3⅞	Cavngh Cm	2	63	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ¼
4⅝	2⅞	CCI Corp		13	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
15	12½	CCI Cp pf		3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
26½	19½	CecoCor .37	8	9	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
42¼	29¾	CelaneseCp 2	9	1023	31¾	29⅝	31	+ ¼
59⅞	56⅝	Celn pfA4.50		5	57¾	57½	57¾	
23⅝	17⅛	Cencln .10h	13	49	18⅝	17½	18	— ⅛
26¾	18	Centex .06e	20	9	20½	20	20½	+ ½
24⅝	22⅝	CenHud 1.52	7	5	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ½
25	23⅛	CenllILt 1.60	10	11	23¾	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	16⅞	CenIIPS 1.20	11	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
25	22¼	CenLaE 1.08	13	7	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	17¼	CnMPw 1.26	11	25	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
53	43⅝	CenSoW 2.16	14	49	47	46⅛	46⅞	+ ½
29	26¼	Cent Soya 1	12	21	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
24½	20⅝	CenTfUt .96	13	48	22⅝	22½	22½	
16⅝	14⅝	CerroC .40a	10	19	16⅛	16	16	
22⅝	15⅝	Cert-teed .50	7	68	16⅝	16	16	
43¾	31¼	Crt-ted pf.90		1	32	32	32	— 2
34⅝	25⅝	Cessna .80	12	321	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
2⅞	2	Chadbrn Inc		24	2⅛	2	2	
23	16⅞	Chmplnt .84	11	629	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
24	19⅝	Chml pf1.20		49	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ½
46½	39⅝	Champ 1.28	12	72	41¾	41	41⅛	
35⅛	32⅛	Charlr NY2	9	15	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ¼
12	10¼	ChaseFd .72		31	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+
60¼	51⅝	ChasManh 2	11	84	52⅝	52	52½	
70	60⅝	ChasT 4.72e	13	62	64¼	62	62¼	— 2
20⅝	15½	Checker Mt	115	54	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Chelsea .30	6	13	10¼	10	10	— ¼
22	18	Chemetn .80	9	11	18⅞	16⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
54⅝	47	ChmNY 2.88	11	157	53¼	52⅝	52¾	+ ⅛
38	33⅝	ChesV 1.60	11	7	35¼	35	35¼	+ ½
54⅝	46	ChsOh 3.35e	6	55	48⅝	47⅝	48	+ ¼
92	83	Chsbgh 1.12	40	94	88⅝	87¼	88⅛	— 1
10⅝	9¼	ChEalll .10e	9	8	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	ChiMilw Cp		42	7¼	7⅛	7	— ⅜
17¼	11½	Chi Milw pf		10	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
46⅝	36¾	ChiPneuT 2	12	23	37	36½	36⅝	— ½
26¾	14¼	ChRP ct UP		5	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14⅝	ChRI ct NW		4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7	5¾	ChcFull .20r	22	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	5	Chris Craft		35	5½	5¼	5⅜	
20⅛	15	Chrmall .60	8	34	16	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
44¼	33½	lyrysler 1	8	938	34½	33⅞	34½	
18½	12⅞	Chrysler wt		118	13½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
25	23⅝	Cl Mlg 2.47e	10	40	23¾	23½	23½	—
22⅝	19¾	CinBell 1.30	9	22	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
25½	23	CinnGE 1.64	9	128	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
119	115	CinG pf9.30		z10	117	117	117	+ 1¾
58½	55½	CinGE pf 4		z170	56¼	55	56	— ½
44¼	32¼	CinMulc 1.40	73	7	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
49¼	42½	CIT Fin 2.20	10	104	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
53¼	46½	CitiesSv 2.20	12	96	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅛
39⅝	35	CitSoR 2.62e	14	58	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
16	12¼	CityInvst .54	5	105	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¾	City Inv wt		13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
30½	26½	CityIn pf B2		71	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	30	CityIn pf1.31		2	31	31	31	
6⅞	5⅜	City Strs	27	1	6	6	6	
55	48⅛	Clark E 1.50	16	66	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	19¼	Clark Oil .40	16	38	20½	19½	19½	— ½
11	7½	CLC Am	6	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
65	59⅝	ClevClif 1.92	11	5	60	60	60	+ ⅛
37⅞	33½	ClvElll 2.32	10	76	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅛
105½	102⅝	ClElll pf7.56		z100	103	102½	102½	—
12	9	Clev Pitts		z140	9	9	9	
6⅝	6	Clev Plit spl		z10	6½	6½	6½	
53	36½	CloroxCo .52	38	233	44	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	13¼	CluetFea .90	9	131	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
91⅞	43⅛	CMIInv Cp	29	161	53⅝	50	52⅝	+ 1⅜
20⅝	15⅝	CNA Fin .54	7	176	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
26¼	21½	CNA pfA1.10		19	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
35½	23¼	CoastlSt Gas	11	161	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
42	32¼	CstGSpf1.83		10	33¼	32½	33	
40⅝	28	CstSG pf1.19		7	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
150	135½	CocaCol 1.70	46	78	148½	147	148⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	19½	CocaBtlg .34	29	197	24⅝	23½	23½	—
26¾	20¾	ColdwBk .28	10	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
27½	21½	Colecoin .06	35	50	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
100	89⅝	ColgPal 1.51	30	115	96½	94⅞	96⅛	+ 1⅛
18⅝	12⅛	CllinsAlk .56	10	27	14⅝	14⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Collins Fd	18	11	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
25⅞	19¾	Collins Rad		68	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
63	51	ColPenn .20	51	x662	59½	58½	59	+ 1⅝
21½	17⅝	ColonSt 1.04	8	8	18½	18	18½	+ ½
22½	17¾	Colt Ind .70	10	38	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ½
54½	50½	Colt I pf4.25		1	52	52	52	
22¼	20⅛	Colt I pf1.60		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
52	41¾	CBS 1.46	14	74	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	— 1
35½	28	CBS pf 1		19	28⅛	27⅛	27¼	— 1½
33⅜	30½	ColGas 1.90	9	75	31⅝	31	31	
9⅞	7¼	Colum Pict	16	97	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
29	26⅝	ColSOh 1.92	10	23	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
60¼	49⅝	CmbEn 1.45	15	44	58⅝	58⅜	58½	— ½
54	46	CmE pf1.70		1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
19⅝	15⅝	ComlSol .40	24	15	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
36⅝	32⅛	ComwE 2.30	11	1275	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	10¾	ComE A wt		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12⅝	10¾	ComEdB wt		12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
27⅞	26¾	ComwE pf 2		9	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
26⅝	25⅝	ComE pf1.90		19	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
10¼	6½	CmwlO .181	100	208	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅝
22⅛	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		33	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
5½	4⅛	Comput Sci		49	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	51	Comsat .56	23	69	58⅝	56⅝	57⅝	+ 1¼
17⅝	14½	ConAgr .50b	9	x19	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24¾	18⅝	CneMill 1.08	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—
28⅝	24⅛	ConnM 1.89e	14	22	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
31⅝	23	Conrac .60	14	19	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
26	24¼	Cn Edis 1.80	11	152	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
84½	80¼	Cn Edis pf 6		1	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
68	65⅝	Cn Edis pf5		3	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	38⅝	CnsFds 1.30	15	84	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
114½	100	Con F pf4.50		11	104½	101⅞	104½	+ 4½
23⅝	17¼	ConFrgh .52	8	419	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—
32	29	CnNatG 2.03	8	33	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	28	Cns Power 2	10	118	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
104½	102	CnPw pf7.72		z70	102½	102½	102½	—
65¾	60	CnPw pf4.50		z110	62	61	62	
59	55½	CnPw pf4.16		z100	55½	55½	55½	
17⅝	12½	Cont Air Lin	18	112	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
30⅞	25½	Cnt Can 1.60	9	228	27¼	26½	27	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	ContCopp		15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
42⅝	38⅝	ContCp 2.16	8	466	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	—
49½	43⅝	Ct C pfA2.50		24	45	44¼	44¼	
49¼	44½	Ct C pfB2.50		1	45	45	45	+ ½
26⅛	20⅛	CntlIR 1.86e	11	5	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	CntInv .16t	13	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
14	11⅛	CnMtg 1.12e	10	86	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
44	36¾	ContOil 1.50	12	141	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ½
61¼	52	ContOil pf 2		32	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	12¼	Cont Stl .40	9	18	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	Cont Tel .84	14	41	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
62	44⅛	Control Dat	17	214	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
59½	55½	CnDt pf4.50		z100	56	56	56	
32	27¼	Cnwod 1.90	8	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	10	CookUnit .50	7	102	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37½	30¾	CooperIn .80	13	62	34	33½	34	+ ½
31⅜	23	CoperL 4.73t	24	30	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ½
20⅝	17½	CoopT 1.06e	8	39	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21½	19½	CopT pf1.25		6	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22	Copelnd .32	17	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
24½	16½	Copp Rnge		61	23⅝	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
30½	25½	CopwStl 1.28	7	33	29⅝	29½	29½	—
15½	8⅝	Cordura Cp.	7	51	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
121¾	104	CorngG 1.12	37	84	115½	112¼	115½	+ 3
30⅞	27⅛	Cousin 2.12e	13	35	29⅞	29	29⅛	+ ⅝
40¼	27½	CoxBdct .30	16	35	28¼	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
34	29⅝	CPCInt 1.77	11	143	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
22⅛	18⅛	CranCo .80a	7	34	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
12⅛	10⅛	CreditF .38	10	58	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
32½	28⅝	CrckNtl 1.66	8	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
19⅝	16	CrompK .80	9	18	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	21¾	CrousHn .54	16	7	22¼	22	22⅛	—
27⅛	23	Crwn Cork	15	125	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
29½	24¾	CrwZell 1.20	13	81	25	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
39½	28	CTSCorp .50	9	33	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	14⅝	Culligan .30	19	x19	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
59⅞	37	CumEn .88a	30	75	37⅝	37¼	37½	
10¼	8	Cunn. Drug	10	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
35⅝	27	CurtissWrt	46	529	32⅝	30⅝	32	+ 1⅝
50⅝	36⅞	CutlerH 1.28	12	124	39	38⅝	39	+ ½
26⅛	22	CyclopsCp 1	8	10	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	30½	Cypre Min 1	10	27	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
		D						
62¾	44¾	Damon Cp	41	18	50½	50	50	— ¼
12½	9⅝	DanRiv .40	16	50	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
41⅝	34¼	DanaCp 1.35	9	26	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝d
57⅝	33¼	DartInd .30b	14	448	35½	35½	35½	
50⅛	39	DartInd pf 2		7	41½	41½	41½	— ½
19⅛	16¾	DaycoC 1.14	6	7	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Dayln .24	7	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
27	18	DaytHud .54	11	258	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ¼
25	22½	DaytPL 1.66	10	119	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	13¼	DeanWitt .40	5	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
49½	40⅝	Deer Co 1.08	11	443	47½	45⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	16⅛	DlmarP 1.16	9	457	16⅝	16	16⅛	
22⅞	19½	Del Mnt 1.10	10	24	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
67½	53½	Dlta Air .50	18	239	60⅝	59½	60⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	8½	Deltec Int	6	4	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
24¼	15	Deltona Crp	6	103	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	— ¼K
38⅝	29¾	DennMfg .80	10	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ½
28	23½	DennMf pf 1		2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
20¾	13⅝	DenyInc .04	24	344	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
27¾	25½	Dentsply .68	21	17	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅛
69	65⅝	Dereco pf A		4	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅜
69	64⅝	Dereco pf B		7	68	67⅝	68	+ ⅜
16½	11¼	DeSoto In .40	12	36	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	20	DetEdis 1.40	9	77	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
104	101½	Det E pf7.68		z10	103	103	103	— ⅛
22⅝	17¾	Dexter C .25	18	16	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
21⅛	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	14	535	24⅝	23	23⅝	+ 2⅞
35½	29½	DimIntl 1.80	9	73	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
23½	20¾	Dim Sham 1	13	785	22	21½	22	
33⅝	30½	Dla Sh pfC 2		3	32¾	32	32	— ½
18⅛	16⅝	Dia pf D1.20		11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	9¼	Dictaphn .30	15	66	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
50½	45½	Diebold .40b	25	21	49	47½	47⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	11	DiGiorg .60	8	11	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
104⅝	82⅝	Digital Equp	54	167	88	86⅝	86⅝	— 1⅝
10⅝	9	Dillingm .40	16	49	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
39⅝	32¾	Dillon .80b	19	3	35	34⅝	34⅝	—
123⅞	92⅞	DisneyW .12	70	325	101⅝	99½	101	+ ⅜
15⅝	13⅝	Disston .09e	13	101	17	15⅝	16⅝	+ 1¼
49¼	44⅝	DistSeag .70	22	5	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—
3¼	2½	Diversld In		180	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	24¼	DivMt 2.77e	9	73	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
30	25	DrPepper .22	64	298	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
83½	68	DomeM .80a	28	82	78½	75⅝	76½	— 2⅝
9⅝	8⅜	DomF 1.01e		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	DonLufJ .12	8	32	8⅝	7⅞	8	— ⅛
25	17⅝	Donnley .48	17	43	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	19	Doric Co .32	8	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
16½	10⅝	Dorr Oliver	8	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
12⅝	8⅝	Dorsey .10	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
55	43	DoverCp .84	14	12	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+ ½
109	97⅝	DwChm 1.80	25	379	103⅝	103½	103⅝	
8⅝	5½	DPF Inc		108	8	7¾	7¾	
29⅝	27¼	DravCp 1.50	9	4	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57⅝	40¼	DressIn 1.40	14	67	42	41⅞	42	
57⅞	42¼	Dres pf 2.20		23	43½	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
46⅝	37	Drssr pfB 2		6	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
24	21⅝	DrxlB 1.96e		26	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅝	17	DreyfusCo 1	6	32	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	21½	Duk Pw 1.48	12	137	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
113½	109¾	Duke pf8.70		z960	110½	110	110½	+ ¼
105¾	101	Duke pf7.80		z700	101	101	101	
99⅝	92½	Duke pf6.75		1	93	93	93	
80⅝	75	DunBrdl .64	30	673	79½	78⅝	79	— ⅛
14½	10⅝	Duqin Corp	33	13	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
188	169⅝	duPont 5.45e	20	67	171½	171	171½	+ 1
70⅝	68½	duPnt pf4.50		5	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ½
24	22⅞	DuqLt 1.72	10	37	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
102	97⅛	Duqn pf7.20		z300	98½	98½	98½	
30½	27⅝	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z100	29¼	29¼	29¼	
29	27	DuqLt pf 2		z260	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
27	19¼	Dymoln .20	14	4	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	vlDynm Am		30	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
		E						
29	25⅝	EaglePlc .97	10	5	28¾	28½	28½	+ ¼
17⅝	12⅝	Easco .45r	8	54	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22½	12⅝	East Air Ln	12	1663	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅝
30	20⅝	EasGs .69t	16	159	25⅝	22	28½	+ ½
22⅝	20⅛	EastUtl 1.50	10	12	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
151¾	135⅝	EasKd 1.08a	43	323	146¾	145⅛	146⅝	+ 1⅞
41½	33⅝	Eatcn 1.50a	9	43	37½	37	37	— ⅛
42	31½	Eclin Mf .32	38	6	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
42½	35⅛	EckrdJk .20	45	117	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ 1⅛
41⅛	29½	EckdNC .24	26	2	31	30¾	31	+ ½
18⅝	13	EG&G .10	23	84	15¾	14⅝	15½	+ ½
9⅝	6⅝	Elect Assoc	19	11	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
56½	47¼	Electn Data	44	3	51	50⅝	51⅛	— ⅝
5⅝	3½	El Mem .60	62	46	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	EMM pf.25k		14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	Elgln Nat		10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
27½	19	Elbir Ind	8	45	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
21	15⅝	ElPasoNG 1	8	56	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
35⅝	28⅝	EltraCo 1.28	8	55	31¼	30⅝	31	— ¼
95½	88⅝	EmerEl 1.23	34	65	95½	93⅝	95	+ 1⅝
67	58½	EmeryA .54	63	8	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	
17¼	12¼	EmeryIn .31	15	20	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
33	26⅝	Emhrt 1.80	9	137	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
5	3⅝	EMILrd .16e	13	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	25⅝	EmDist 1.88	11	5	26	26	26	
7⅛	6⅝	EmD 5pf.30		z100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	EmpFin .68t	6	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
18	13⅛	Empire Gas	8	24	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	EnglhdM .43	14	x326	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
167	115	EngM pf4.25		x1	118	118	118	— 12⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Ennis Busn	12	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
53	38	Envlrotch C	31	40	44½	43	44½	+ 1¼
21	17⅝	Equimrk .80	7	10	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
35⅝	33½	EquitGs 2.40	8	6	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	+ ¼
31¼	24	EquitL 2.31e	12	100	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
37¼	23½	EqutyF .18e	9	143	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	25¼	ESBInc 1.28	10	5	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
13½	7	Esquire .30	6	1	7½	7½	7½	
24¾	19⅝	EssxInt n.64	9	261	19⅝	18	19⅝	+ ¼
8¾	6⅝	Esterline .30	20	21	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
32½	26⅝	EthylCp .99	7	71	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
48	37⅞	Ethyl pf2.40		14	42½	42	42¼	+ ¼
24⅝	16½	EvangPd .40	11	113	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ 1⅛
22	17⅛	ExCellO .80	15	56	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17	11⅝	Exindcare	10	38	11⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
95⅝	87¼	Exxon 3.80e	13	521	92	90⅝	91⅞	+ 1⅝
		F						
15⅝	10⅛	Fabrge .40	8	31	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
64⅞	50⅝	Fairch Cam	36	229	58⅝	56⅝	57⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	9⅝	Fair In .30e	6	17	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	Fairmnt .50	9	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Falstaf Brw		29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	12	FamilyF .72	9	48	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
15	11¼	Fanstel Inc	10	3	11½	11⅝	11⅝	—
15	11⅝	Far Wst Fin	13	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	Farah Mfg		22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	21½	Feddars .50	119	67	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	29½	Federal 1.30	9	4	32	31⅝	32	— ⅛
30⅞	25¼	FedMog 1.80	10	21	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
20⅝	13⅝	FedNMt .50	6	970	15½	14⅝	11½	+ ⅜
26½	21⅝	FedPapBd 1	9	1	22½	22½	22½	
19⅝	17	FPap pf1.20		11	17	17	17	
57	47½	FedDSt 1.08	21	197	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
8½	6⅝	Federal Dv	26	25	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	35⅝	Ferro Cp .76	12	17	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Fibrebrd .76	8	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	
38	33⅛	FidMt 3.16e	10	32	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
47⅝	44⅝	FidUB 2.30b	9	2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
27½	20¼	FieldM 1.40	10	30	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
23½	19⅝	Filtrol 1.40	14	13	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅛	FinlFed .93t	7	28	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	21¾	Firstone .86	9	169	23¼	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	20	FstChr 1.50t	11	54	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
61⅝	49⅝	FstChlC 1.62	14	67	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	+ ⅝
27½	23	FstMt 2.26e	10	318	23½	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	38⅝	FstBos 1.62	11	35	40	39⅝	39⅝	
83	67⅝	FstCity 1.32	22	257	80	78½	80	+ 1⅝
22¾	17¾	FstNatStr		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
52¼	39	FstPen 1.20	14	26	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ 1⅛
27⅛	24⅝	FPaM 2.14e	11	27	24¾	24½	24¾	
12⅝	11⅝	FstURE .92	15	96	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
14⅝	11	FstVaBk .44	12	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
40½	38⅝	FstWsB .72	9	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
63⅝	57	Fischbch .84	21	35	57½	57	57½	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅝	FishFd .20	10	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Fishr Scl .16	12	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	13⅛	FleetEnt .12	13	228	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	—
12⅝	10⅛	Fleming .50	8	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Flintkote 1	7	17	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
75½	65½	Fnt pfA 4.50		z10	67	67	67	+ 1
37⅝	32⅝	Fnt pfB 2.25		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
30⅝	25⅛	FlaE Coast	10	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
22¼	16⅝	FlaGas .65	8	71	17⅝	17	17⅛	
51⅝	40	FlaPow 1.80	11	24	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	35⅛	FlaPwL 1.10	14	10	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	24	FlSteel 1.68	6	20	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
35½	27¼	FlurCp 1.66t	58	93	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
60⅛	54	Fluor pfB 3		5	57	55⅛	56⅛	+ ⅝
41⅝	27	FlyTigr .20r	13	x335	32⅝	30⅝	32⅛	+ 1⅛
23⅝	18½	FMC Cp .85	9	165	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	FdFair .20b		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FooleCB .60	12	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
8⅝	6⅝	Foote Mln		22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	FooteMin pf		19	18½	18½	18½	
82⅝	64½	FordM 2.80	7	555	65½	64⅛	65⅛	+ ½
20⅝	16⅝	ForM Kg .84	7	44	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
35½	29½	FMK pf1.80		16	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
62⅝	56⅝	FtHowP .64	30	37	63½	60	60⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	21	Fost Whl .80	11	28	26	25½	26	+ ½
19⅝	17¼	Fst Whl pf 1		11	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	26½	Foxboro .40	29	9	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14¼	FrnklnM .20	20	66	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Frank Sr .43	7	20	12½	12½	12½	
29¾	24¼	FrepMin .80	22	65	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	29⅛	Fruehf .170	10	58	31⅝	31	31	— ⅝
20⅝	13⅝	Fuqual .83t	7	185	14½	14	14	— ⅝
		G						
25	17	Gable Ind	6	35	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GAC Corp		44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
17½	14½	GAC Cp pf		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22¼	15	GAF Crp .40	9	145	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
29	21½	GAF pf 1.20		23	23⅝	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
35⅞	28⅝	Gam Sk 1.30	7	20	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
36¾	30½	GmS pf 1.75		6	32	32	32	
44⅝	37	Gannett .25	38	x197	44⅝	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
27½	22⅛	GardDen .70	16	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16¾	Garlock .84	9	8	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	Gas Svc 1.12	9	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Gateway In	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
12	8½	GCA Corp	26	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
17	13⅝	Gemini Cp		2	14⅛	14	14	
14½	13⅝	Gemini .56a		1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
30⅝	24½	GnAln 2.21e		28	25⅛	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
51½	45¼	GAmO .60b	19	1	48	48	48	
44¼	39⅝	GATran 1.68	12	53	41⅝	41	41⅛	
78	23½	Gen Battery	11	234	29	25	29	+ 4⅛
16¼	11½	GCable .80	11	114	12½	12	12¼	
20⅝	17	GenClg 1.20	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14¼	10⅛	G Devel .63t	5	18	10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	19⅝	Gen Dynam	8	11	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
75⅝	65⅝	GnElec 1.40	23	469	68⅝	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	GFirpfg .10e	162	11	6½	6⅝	6½	
30½	25⅝	GnFood 1.40	12	166	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	18	GnGrth .54b	32	29	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	Gen Host	11	47	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
29½	18⅝	Gn Inst .50t	21	101	21⅝	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
42⅝	37½	GnInstr pf 3		4	37	37	37	— ⅛
46	33½	GnMedic .72	31	18	35¾	35	35	— 1
67⅝	56	GenMills 1	22	27	60⅝	60	60½	— ⅜
113	97⅝	GMill pf1.75		1	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ½
84⅝	72⅝	GnMot 4.45e	9	679	73⅝	73½	73⅝	— ⅛
78⅝	76	GnMot 5pf 5		9	76⅝	76½	76⅝	+ ⅜
58½	56½	GMt pf 3.75		1	56½	56½	56½	
21½	13⅝	GenPort .88	9	92	15	14⅝	14⅝	
22¼	20⅞	GPubUt 1.60	9	140	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Gen Refract		18	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
57¼	41	GnSignal .65	18	50	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	Gn Stl Ind		13	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
31	27⅝	GTel El 1.40	11	299	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	37	GTIEl pf2.50		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—
28⅝	22	Gen Tire 1b	7	128	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
15½	10½	Genesco .68		85	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
18⅛	17	Genstar .70	10	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
48½	41⅝	GenuinP .46e	38	41	43⅝	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	GPacif .80b	18	213	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	
27⅞	21⅛	Gerber 1.35	11	20	22	21⅝	22	
118¼	92½	GtlyO 1.21e	28	99	114⅜	112½	112½	— 1⅝
20⅝	19½	GtlyO pf1.20		16	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
17⅝	13⅝	GlanPC .80	8	14	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
34⅝	22½	GlbFin 1.12t	8	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
12¼	7⅛	Gidd Lewis		99	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	18¾	GlfrdHil .45e	8	79	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛d
32⅝	18⅝	Gilbert Flex	13	569	20	18⅝	19⅝	
66⅝	55⅝	Gillette 1.40	23	223	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ 1⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Gimbel Br 1	15	16	23	22	22	— ⅛
30¼	22	Ginos Inc	23	45	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ⅜
33½	25⅝	GleasnW .44	21	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
23⅝	13⅝	Gibal Marin	13	230	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ¼
32⅝	19	Globe U .60	8	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
25⅝	18⅝	GoldnWl Fn	12	18	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
30⅝	25¼	Goodrich 1	7	90	25⅝	26	26	— ⅛
31⅝	25	Godyear .92	10	199	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¼
25½	17⅝	GorJwlA .24	14	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	Gouldinc 1	10	68	27⅝	26¾	27⅝	+ ⅛
28	24	Grace 1.50	11	1085	25½	25	25	— ⅛
22	18⅝	GrnbyM .60	19	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	14¼	GrandUn .80	10	43	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
25⅝	20½	Granitv 1.20	7	6	22½	22½	22½	—
44⅝	30	GrantW 1.50	11	138	31⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
26¼	16⅝	GrayDr 1.20	9	57	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
43⅝	34½	GtAMt 2.79e	13	28	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	Grt AtlPac		919	14½	14¼	14½	— 2⅛
11	10⅛	GtNrIr 1.10e		4	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
55	45⅝	GtNNek 1.60	14	41	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
34⅝	23⅝	GtWFin .32e	9	43	24½	24⅛	24½	
8⅛	6	Gt Wn Unlt		13	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	17⅝	GtWnUnt pf		11	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	4	Gtr Wash In		3	4	4	4	
25⅝	22	GrenGiant 1	12	27	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
36⅝	34¼	GrGt pf1.76		5	36	35⅝	35⅝	— 1¼
18⅝	16⅝	Greyhd 1.04	9	323	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Greyhnd wt		912	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	Groller .90	8	36	13	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅝	8	Grumman		64	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
35⅝	19⅝	Guardian In	24	59	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
46⅝	43⅝	GurMI 4.20e	10	35	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	44⅝	GlfLHeld .90	9	75	47½	47	47½	
28⅝	24⅝	GulfOil 1.50	11	1614	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
10⅝	8	Gulf Resrce	16	22	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	GIR pfB.65k		14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅝	19	GlfStUt 1.04	12	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
71½	69⅝	GlfSU pf5.08		z60	71	71	71	
35¼	25⅝	GulfWn .64	7	99	29⅝	28	28½	— ⅜
11¼	5⅝	GlfWind wt		38	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	55⅝	GlfW pf 3.87		1	59	59	59	— ½
77½	75⅝	GlfW pf3.75		1	77½	77½	77½	
9	6¼	Gulton Ind	216	25	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
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22	17⅝	HalPrint .80	8	109	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
165	134	Halburt 1.12	38	78	146	143⅝	146	+ 3
18⅝	13½	HamPap .50	21	22	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
9¾	Hamond .20	10	315	11¾	11½	11½	
9⅛	Hndlmn .68	10	37	10½	10¼	10⅜	
16¾	Hand Ha .72	13	92	18¼	18½	18½	— ⅛
13½	HanesCp .60	7	18	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
52	HapeM 1.35	25	19	52¾	52¼	52¼+	½
25	Harcourt 1	11	49	28½	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
11⅛	Hardmn .16	19	195	14¾	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
22⅛	Harnbt 1.20	8	13	25	24½	24⅝	
22¼	Harrahs .22	22	7	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
39	Harris Int 1	17	2	40	39½	39½	1
18	Harsco 1b	8	7	20	19⅞	19⅞	
23	HrlSMrx .80	12	15	20¼	20¼	20¼+	¼
24⅜	HartFrk .20e	24	W	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
27⅞	HawIlEl 1.56	11		28½	28½	28½	
15¾	Hayes Alb 1	8	20	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
6¾	Hazeltine	20	17	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
18⅝	HCA Inc		105	24⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
48¾	HlthTrx .24		33	5	52	52	— ½
20¾	Heckstn .08	16		22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
15⅜	YcleM .30f	36	129	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
39⅜	HenzHJ 1.04	13	143	40¾	40¼	40½	
24½	HelenaR .76	13	85	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
6	Helena Curt		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
32¼	Helleri Int .84	16	254	35	34	34	— ⅝
13¾	HelmeP .60	8	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
26¾	Helmer Pay 17		319	29⅜	29	29½	
7	Heminl .60e		22	7	7	7	
69½	Hercute 1.12	21	101	74⅜	73	76¾+	1
18⅜	HershF 1.10	12	22	19¼	19	19	
53	Heublein .92	25	213	52¾	52	52¼+	⅛
83⅜	Hew Pck .20	60	107	99½	89¾	89¾	— ½
13⅝	High Volts	67	38	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
29⅜	Hilton Hil 1	16	47	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
4¼	HMW Ind		22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	HobrtMf .64	19	14	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
32⅝	HoerWal .92	12	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
10¾	Holt Elctrn	9	28	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
30	Holidyin .27	24	90	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	
13¾	Hollyse .85e	7	6	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
14	Hmestke .20	24	281	15⅜	15	15⅛	— 1⅛
69⅜	Hmwll 1.40	28	304	118	114½	117½	+ 2¾
33	HovrBl 1.20	10	10	36¼	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
37	Hrizon Co 2		45	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
12	Hospit Affil		20	57	13½	12½	— ½
19¾	HspAm .06e	17	285	23¼	20	23¼+	⅛
26⅜	Host Intl .36	17	12	30½	29½	29½	— ⅛
16⅛	Houdaill .60a	8	13	15⅜	13	13	— ⅛
6½	Household Fin		15	13¼	13	13¼	
25¼	HouseNF .85	11	129	27⅝	27	27⅜+	⅛
45	HouF pf2.50		2	49	49	49	— ½
58	HouF pf2.67		6	62½	62	62	— 1
44¼	HousLP 1.40	14	580	45½	45	45¼+	⅛
15½	HouNGs .60	20	x21	61¾	61¼	61½	
57½	HouG pf2.50		x7	62⅝	61¾	62⅝+	½
26¾	HowJohn .16	33	221	33	32¾	33¼	
11¾	Howmet .70	9	81	13	12⅝	13	
19⅞	Hubbd 1.56	13	39	20½	19¾	20⅛	
20⅝	HudBay .80e	17	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
40	HushNat .40		9	40	40	40	
16¼	Hughes Tool	25	683	51¾	49⅜	51½+	2⅜
16¼	Hunt Cm .16	26	21	16½	16⅛	16¼	
13¾	HuffnEF .40	5	4	13⅜	13½	13½	
25¾	HuvcCp .24e	33	15	29¼	28¾	29	+ ½
10	Hydrml .12e	11	21	11⅝	10⅞	11	

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—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
36	IdahoP 1.76	10	33	30½	30	30¼—	⅛
19⅝	IdealBas .70	9	16	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
85	Ideal pf 4.75		1	76	76	76	— 1
11⅛	IdeaTov .50t	9	145	7¾	7	7	— 1
29	IECnt 1.22	7	26	24½	24⅜	24½+	⅛
27	IECent pfA6		21	109	107½	108¼—	1½
55½	IECen pf1.50		14	48¼	47¾	47¾+	⅛
29⅜	IEPower 2.20	12	2	30	30	30	— ⅛
56¾	54	IIPow pf.12		2300	55	54½	55¼
		IIPow pf2.13		x100	30	30	30 + 1½
30	28	IIPow pf2.10		x100	28	27¾	27¾— ⅝
		IITool .36	28	28	36	35½	35⅝
19	12	ImprlC Am	8	254	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ⅛
49¾	23⅝	INA Cp 1.50	9	443	41¾	40¾	40¾— ⅛
10⅜	8½	Incme Capit		3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+ ⅛
10⅞	10	IncCCu .53e		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
27½	22½	IndIan 1.80	7	20	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜+ ⅛
23⅜	16¼	IndraG 1.84	9	81	27¾	27½	27½
105	103¾	IndIM pf7.75		x60	103¾	103¾	103¾+ ⅛
9⅛	25⅛	InpisPL 1.62	8	x19	55½	25	25½+ ⅛
44⅛	35½	IndsINat .96	12	12	35½	35½	35½— ⅛
69½	60⅜	IngerR 2.16	15	68	63⅜	63¼	63½— ¼
48	44¼	IngR pf2.35		4	45⅜	45⅜	45¾
45¾	43½	InlCntA 1.60	14	12	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞— ⅛
33¾	30	Inland Stl 2	9	45	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
9	7	Inmont .15e	9	41	8	8	+ ⅛
11½	5	Insilco .70	8	102	11½	11¼	11⅜+ ⅛
57½	45⅞	InspirCop 2	9	43	49¼	48½	48¾— ½
19⅜	16¾	InstlInv .80e	10	7	17½	16⅞	16⅞
54	50¼	Interco 1.28	14	12	50¼	50	50¼— ⅛
29	26½	Imrlkin 1.80	8	14	28½	28⅛	28½+ ⅛
456½	424½	IBM 5.60	40	246	446¾	442	444¾+ 2¼
22⅞	11⅛	IntChm Nac	65	223	13¾	13⅜	13¾— ⅛
98	82	IntFlaF .48b	70	48	96½	95½	95½— ½
37⅞	31⅞	IntHrv 1.43a	9	30	22½	22½	22½— ⅛
16½	14¼	IntMdd 1.52a	4	4	14¾	14¾	14¾
47⅞	29⅜	Int Indust		55	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
14½	7	IntRectifier .40		14	8	8	— ⅛
39½	22⅞	IntMinC .48	15	188	28½	28⅜	28¾+ ⅛
12½	8¾	Int Mnsy	94	95	9¼	8¾	8¾— ½
34½	29	IntMtPf 1.25	10	9	29	28½	28½— ⅛
36⅜	32	Int Nickel 1	24	143	35	34⅝	35 + ½
43⅜	36⅜	IntPap 1.50a	16	353	36⅜	35¾	36⅛+ ½
9⅜	7¼	Int RectFiber	16	7	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
60⅜	49	IntT&T 1.24	13	686	50⅞	50½	50⅝+ ⅛
103	89	ITT pf14.50		202	90¼	89	90¼+ ½
107½	85¼	IntTT pf14		1	87	87	87
100	84	IntTT pfK4		34	85½	84½	84¾— 1
74	60	ITT pfM2.25		184	61¾	61¾	61½+ ⅛
98¾	87	IntTT pfO5		2	87¾	87¾	87¾— ⅛
25½	21¼	IntUtil .75	12	143	23⅜	23¾	23¾— ⅛
60½	53	Int Util A		1	58½	58½	58½+ ⅛
2¼	1⅞	Interpace 1	8	52	1⅞	1¾	1¾+ ⅛
72	66	Intrnpce pf 5		1	66¾	66¾	66¾
25¾	17½	IntraCo .55e	8	22	21½	21¾	21¾— ⅛
14	13	Intrst Brds	12	23	11	11	
19½	18	IntraPw 1.32	11	28	8¾	8¾	18½
7¼	4	Intrst Strs		78	4⅛	4¼	4⅛— ⅛
7¾	7¼	Intrst Unit	7	27	8½	7¾	7¾— ⅛
25½	26	IowBeg 1.48t	7	94	25½	25¾	25⅝— ⅛
18⅞	17⅞	Iowa Sit 1.35	7	4	18¼	18	18¼+ ⅛
20⅜	19½	IowaHG 1.44	7	12	20¼	19⅝	20⅛+ ⅛
23⅜	22⅜	IowaPL 1.68	10	16	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+ ⅛
21⅜	19¾	IowaPSv 1.44	10	6	23½	20⅝	20⅝
8¾	5¼	IpcoHsp .15f	58	56	5¾	5¾	5½— ⅛
37½	26	ITE Im .60b	12	27	27⅜	27¼	27⅜— ⅛
53⅝	36⅜	Itek Corp	22	126	41⅛	39	40⅛+ 1¼

J-K

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26	JamesF .32	13	42	16¾	15¾	16¾+	1¼
23½	Jantzen .60	10	1	19½	19½	19½	
76⅛	Japan 1.73e		60	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
	Jpn fnl.73e		7	14	13¾	13¾	
71⅜	61	JimPilot .92	17	42	70	68⅜	68⅜— 1⅛
91	104½	JrCP pf9.36		220	112	111	111 —
03	100	JrCPLt pf 8		2162	100¾	100¾	100¾— ⅛
03	100	JrCP pf7.88		250	100	100	100
54½	51	JrCPLt pf 4		x2	51	51	51
55⅛	51	Jewel C 1.66	12	136	47¾	47⅛	47⅛— ⅜
33	23¾	JimWalt .68	9	34	26½	26½	26½
38½	29	JmWpf 1.6		6	32¾	32	32 — ⅛
14	13	JmWalt pf 1		2100	13¾	13½	13½+ ⅛
27½	25¼	JHanl 1.95a		62	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+ ⅛
33	23½	JhnMan 1.20	9	87	24⅜	24⅛	24½— ⅛
37⅜	27½	Johns Sv .80	12	29	29¾	29½	29½— ⅛
41½	49¾	JonLog .80	14	23	49¾	49⅜	49⅜— ⅛
25¾	17⅛	JonLau 1.35	8	19	20¾	20	20 — ⅛
31½	21¼	Jostens .73	10	14	21½	20⅝	23½— ⅛
37⅜	29¼	JoyMfg 1.40	13	75	29¾	29½	29½— ⅛
19⅝	13½	KaisAlm .50	26	162	16¾	16	16½— ⅛
64½	57	KaisPref 4.75		1	57½	57½	57½— 1¼
12¼	9½	KaisCem .50	8	17	9⅝	9½	9½
36½	35½	KICm pf2.50		14	35¾	35¾	35¾
18¾	17⅜	KICm pf1.37		1	18	18	18 + ⅛
14⅜	13¾	KaseMillr .10	8	60	13⅝	13¼	13½+ ⅛
32⅞	32¾	KCPrPL 2.20	9	12	31¾	31½	31⅝
42	34⅜	KCSou Ind 2	8	5	35¼	35	35 — ⅛
23¾	21⅜	KanGEI 1.52	8	13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
18⅛	15	KanNeb 1.02	12	11	17	16¾	17 + ⅛
30	24½	KanPL 1.48	10	29	25	24¾	24¾— ⅛
8¾	6⅜	Katy Ind	11	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅜
26⅜	22⅛	Kty pfB 1.4	6	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+ ⅛
45⅛	33½	KaufBrd .12	27	88	34½	33⅝	34 — ⅛
16⅜	8⅝	KawcBrl .20	17	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
19⅞	15⅛	KayserR .60	6	12	15⅝	15½	15½— ⅛
33⅜	26⅛	Keebler .70	12	1	27½	27½	27½— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	KeeneCp .10	8	43	7⅞	7⅝	7 + ⅛
19⅝	15	KllerInd .40	7	3	16	16	16 + ⅛
32½	27⅝	Kellogg 1.08	17	41	29¾	28¾	28⅝+ ⅛
31¾	25⅛	KiseyH 1.30	9	10	27¾	27	27¾+ ⅛
30⅜	24½	Knnmtal .84	9	1	24	24	24 — ⅛
29¾	24	Kennctt 1.40	10	335	29	28½	28¾—
26¾	24¾	KyOfIl 1.74	9	7	24¾	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
57⅞	54⅝	KerrMG .60	33	491	73¾	71½	71½— ⅛
1.50	132	KerrM pf4.50		4	146	146	146 + 1
20⅞	16	KeysCn .20e	7	9	16½	16½	16⅝+ ⅛
29⅜	21⅝	KiddeC .60a	7	35	22	21¾	21⅝— ⅛
42¾	36½	KimbCl 1.20	16	134	40½	39⅝	40
13¾	10¼	KingDSt .30	12	105	12	11⅝	11⅝
45⅛	27⅜	Kirsch C .72	14	7	31½	30⅝	30⅝— ⅛
37½	32⅜	KLM Airlin		6	32½	32⅛	32½
57¾	49¼	KnightN .20	26	88	53	52⅜	52¾+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Kodmg .30e	10	8	16⅞	16	16½— ⅛
38¼	32	Koeh pf 2.75		2	36	35½	35½
39⅛	33½	Kappers 1.72	9	16	36⅜	36½	36¾+ ⅛
68½	54½	Koppr pf 4		210	58	55¾	55¾— 1
12⅜	6⅝	Kracorp Ind	6	31	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
57⅜	43⅜	Krattco 1.77	13	287	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜— ⅛
61⅛	42½	Krage SS .17	43	1417	44	43⅞	43⅞+ ⅛
27½	19⅛	Kroehlr .35b	7	1	21¼	21¼	21½— ⅛
24¾	20¾	Kroger 1.30	12	37	21½	21¼	21½
18	13	Kyser Ia .60	8	8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛

L

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
22½	LacGas 1.38	8	4	22	21¾	21¾—	
16⅜	Lamb Sass 1	10	1	15	15	15	
33	LaneBry .65	13	1	25½	25	25½+	⅛
32¾	Larsen J 1.47a	10	20	28¼	27⅞	28	
9¾	Latrobe .51	57	11	9	8	8	
9⅝	LaurSteg .20	10	72	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
32	LaurS pf2.25		14	29½	27	29⅜+	⅛
19⅛	Leasco .40	5	96	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
24	Lasco pf2.20		28	27⅜	27¼	27¾—	⅛
47¾	Lasway .44b	17	36	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛+	⅛
21¼	LaydnM .50	10	26	15⅜	15	15¼+	⅛
19	Leasco .40	13	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
13¾	LehPCm .60	8	11	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
2⅛	LehVal Ind		28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18	LehVal pf 1.57e		2	17½	16⅞	17 +	⅛
23	Lehmn Cp 7	7	47	15⅜	14⅜	15½+	⅜
44	Lenox .60b	22	6	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞+	⅛
13⅜	LvFdln .75a		6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
49⅝	Levitz .48	16	78	36⅝	36½	36⅝+	⅛
27¾	Levitz Furn	22	904	15⅝	14½	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6	LFE Cp		13	6¼	6¼	⅛
42⅜	37¾	LibbOF 2.20	9	85	40	39⅝	39⅞+	⅛
81	77	LibOF pf4.75		16	79	78⅝	78¾—	⅛
6¼	5⅝	LibbMcNL		16	5½	5½	5½
23⅞	18	LibrtyCp .30	10	23	18¾	18½	18¾+	⅛
16⅜	15⅛	Libyl pf1.25		5	16¾	15½	15¾
42⅜	38½	LiggMy 2.50	11	66	40½	39⅞	40⅛+	⅜
100½	93¼	LiggM pf 7		x20	98½	98½	98½—
85⅝	75¼	LillyEli .76	47	195	87	88⅜	88⅜—	⅛
48⅛	35	LincNat 1.08	10	24	37¾	36⅝	36¾—	⅛
97	72½	LincNt pf 3		11	75	74½	75 +	½
6½	4¼	Lionel Corp	13	31	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
13½	9	Litmind .32f		580	9¾	9	9¼—	⅛
16¼	10¾	Litton ptc pf		5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
21¾	19½	Litton pf8 2		1	20¼	20¼	20¼—	¼
9¾	7¾	Lockheed Air	6	68	8	7¾	7⅞
48	32	LoewCp 1.16	9	171	34⅛	34	34⅝+	⅜
23⅜	12½	LoneFin .32	14	147	15	14⅝	15
52⅜	45	LomM 3.53e	13	27	49	48½	48⅝—	⅜
14⅛	11	Londontwn	8	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—
25⅜	19¾	LoneStar1 1	8	125	19⅞	19	19¼+	⅛
48½	34⅜	LoneStG 1.40	14	106	37¼	36⅝	37¼+	½
22¾	21⅛	LngIsLt 1.42	10	37	22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
90¼	85¾	LIL pf 5.75		1	88	88	88 +	1¼

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
83¾	72¾	LongDrg .48	45	10	74½	74	74 —	½
5¾	3⅝	Worsf Corp	22	4	4	3⅝	4 —	
44⅞	32¾	LaLandEx 1	35	111	33½	34⅞	35¼+	⅛
31¼	21¼	La Pacif	10	319	25⅞	24⅝	25 +	⅜
36¾	31	LouGE 1.88	12	16	33	32⅝	32¾—	⅛
22½	19½	Lwnstn .90	8	3	20¼	20	20	
10¼	7⅜	LTV Corp		64	9	8⅝	8⅝	
12½	9	LTV Co AA		3	10	10	10 —	⅛
34⅞	30½	LTVCo pf 5		1	34½	34½	34¼	
36⅝	28⅝	Lubrizol .43	33	117	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞—	½
14⅜	12¾	LckySt .50b	13	123	13	12½	12½—	⅛
25¾	17½	LudLow 1.08	10	4	18¾	18¾	18¾+	⅛
21⅞	23	LukesStl .80	11	32	28	25¾	27¾+	⅝
7¾	5⅞	LVO Corp	20	51	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10¾	8½	Lykes Yngst		43	10¾	10¾	13⅜	
30¾	23⅜	Lyk pf2.56k		55	28⅜	27⅜	28⅛	
16⅛	10⅞	LyncCsy .40	26	15	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛

M

14⅜	10	MacAn .62e	15	27	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
4⅜	2½	Mac Donald		12	3	3⅜	3	⅛
12¾	9¾	Macke .30a	9	55	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
12½	9	Macmill .52t	9	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
20⅞	18⅞	Macml pf1.20		2	19⅞	18⅞	19¾+	
47⅜	38½	Macy Rtl 1	13	21	39½	38⅝	38⅝—	⅜
61	57	Macy pf 4.25		x10	59	59	59	
12⅜	12	MadF 1.35e		162	13¾	12½	12¾+	⅜
3⅝	2½	Mad Sq Gar	25	12	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅜	15	MagicCf .32	9	1583	18¼	17	17⅜—	3
29⅜	15¾	Magnvx 1.20	13	467	16¾	15¾	16½+	⅛
32	24	Mallory .96	12	18	24¼	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
35½	28¾	MalHyde .32	22	122	28⅞	27½	27⅝—	1⅛
17⅛	13⅝	Manhin .56b	7	x22	13¾	13⅜	13½+	⅛
31	25.4	Manpwr .72	14	9	24⅝	24⅝	24½—	⅛
37¾	32	MrnHan 1.56	12	97	33½	32½	33¼+	⅛
42⅜	33⅞	MAPCO .84	26	61	37⅜	36½	37⅜+	⅜
23⅜	23⅜	Marathon M	9	14	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
37⅝	25⅜	MarlinO 1.60	12	412	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜+	⅛
26⅝	22	Marcor .80	10	232	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
57⅝	45⅜	Marcr pf A2		136	48¼	47½	47⅝—	⅛
52	34	Mremnt .96	14	71	43⅜	39¾	40¾+	1
32⅜	26½	MarMid 1.80	8	98	28¾	28½	28⅝—	⅛
48⅝	40¼	MarionL .27	44	9	44	44½	44½+	⅛
48⅞	31⅜	Marlen 1.16e	17	42	33½	33¼	33¼—	⅛
57¼	43¾	Marley .40	22	27	44¼	43½	43½—	⅛
13⅝	9	Marquit Cm	28	7	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
41	31	Marriott .52	143	154	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛+	⅜
37½	30½	MrshFd 1.18	13	135	32	31½	31½—	⅛
24⅞	17	MartnM 1.15	7	53	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
11	.88⅜	MatlMAI .40	38	6	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
33⅞	27	MryldCp .50	13	14	27⅞	27¼	27¾—	⅜
33¼	25	Masonite .45	14	184	25½	24⅝	25⅛—	⅛
23	19½	MassyF .15e	11	139	21⅜	21½	21⅜—	⅛
28⅜	23⅜	MassMut 2e	13	37	26⅜	26	26¼—	
23¾	21¾	Masmf 1.25e		53	22	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
35⅝	24	Mtaush .28e	9	759	27⅛	26½	27 +	½
14⅜	5¼	Mattel .10		1020	7⅝	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
32⅜	30⅛	MayDSt 1.60	13	66	39⅝	39¼	39	
32⅞	33¾	MayerOs .65	17	4	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
30⅛	24⅜	MayerJ .50	15	9	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
47⅜	34¾	Maytag 1.20	17	19	36½	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
34½	25	MCA Inc .64	10	6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
24	19⅝	McCord .68	9	8	21¼	21¼	21¼—	⅛
30⅜	23	McCrry 1.20	6	32	24⅝	24½	24½	
80½	55½	McDrmott 1	25	237	63⅜	63⅛	63 +	1⅛
76⅞	61½	McDonalds	73	259	70	68⅝	69¾+	⅜
37⅞	33¾	McDonD .40	10	261	37	36	36⅜+	⅜
40⅛	32	McGEd 1.50	13	12	34½	34¼	34½+	½
16⅜	12½	McGrwH .48	12	61	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
45⅛	29⅜	McGrw Ed	18	203	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
58¾	46	McIntyre		x140	57	55½	55½—	1½
16¾	14¾	McKee .45e	11	4	17	17	17 —	
49¼	43¾	McLean .60	14	15	47½	47½	47½—	
22	15¾	McLouth Stl	14	29	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
15⅛	10½	McNeil .70	7	10	15¼	13	10¼+	⅛
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American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	19¾	AAR Corp	17	23	19¾	19½	19¾	
12⅞	8⅝	AAVCos .20	7	1	8½	8½	8½	
2⅞	2⅛	Abordon Pet	37	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Acme Haml	22	46	2¾	2½	2½—	¼
9⅛	1⅜	Acme Prec		2	2	2	2 +	⅛
	9½	Action Ind	12	10	10¾	10¼	10¼—	¼
4⅝	3⅞	Adam Russl	12	3	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
6¾	4	ADM Indust	6	2	4⅜	4¾	4¾	
19⅝	13¾	Admiriln .50	6	1	15½	15½	15½	
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp	32	57	14⅞	14¼	14½+	⅛
5½	4	A&EPlast P	8	2	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Aerodex Inc		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	¼
7½	5	AeroFlo .22r	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅞	Aeronca Inc		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅝	2½	Aerosol	12	6	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
21¼	5⅝	Aerovox Cp	13	16	18¼	17¾	18¼+	⅛
8⅝	6¾	AffilCap .39t	5	1	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Affil Cp wt		17	2¼	2	2⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Affil Hso .20	20	1	8½	8½	8½	
16	8½	AIC Pht .55t	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅛	2⅞	Aiken Ind	14	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12	9¾	Airborn Frt	20	11	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
11¾	8⅞	Airpax 1.10t	10	5	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
19½	16	Airwick	24	52	16⅛	15	15 —	1⅛
19¼	15¼	AjaxMag .60	17	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
58	55¾	AlaP pf4.20		275	56¾	56	56 —	½
19⅝	16½	Alan Wood	13	6	18¼	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
7⅜	5½	Alaska Airl		34	6¼	5¼	6 +	1⅛
4⅝	3½	Alb Waldsn		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	9¼	Alcolac Inc	16	17	9	8⅝	9 +	½
2⅝	2¼	AllAmer Ind		3	2	2	2 —	⅛
17	10	Alleghy Airl	17	180	12⅞	12⅜	12¾+	¼
51	36	AllegAir pf		1	39	39	39 +	1
10½	6⅛	AllegA wtO		22	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅜
8⅝	4⅜	AllegA wtN		14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Alleg Cp wt		7	7½	7⅛	7½	
4⅞	3	Allied Art	2	113	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
26¼	21	AlldThr 1.14	8	x2	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Alpha Ind	18	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1⅝	1	Altec Corp		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1¼	¾	Altec Cp wt		1	¾	¾	¾	
4⅞	3⅝	Altec Crp pf		2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11⅝	9¾	AlterFds .50	8	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
54¼	52¾	Alca pf 3.75		z1000	52¾	52¾	52¾	
12⅝	9¾	AlumSpc .44	7	2	10	10	10 +	½
6½	3	Amco Ind	15	6	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
12	7	AHessLL wt		31	8¼	8	8⅛	
4⅛	2	Am Agrnom		54	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3½	1⅛	ACenMtg wt		6	1⅞	1¼	1¾—	⅛
30⅞	27½	AFltch 2.68e	9	18	28	27¾	27⅞—	⅛
5	3¼	AmFlich wt		13	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
10⅞	8¼	Alsraell .26e	70	78	9⅝	9	9⅛—	⅜
9	7¾	AMaizeA .33	10	2	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
44¼	40½	AmMf 1.82o	6	3	40¾	40¾	40¾—	¼
24	15	AmMl .10e	13	2	15¾	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
37¼	32⅜	A Petr 1.10e	16	25	38	37½	38 +	⅞
1.	9⅜	AmRIT .92e	12	8	10½	10¼	10½—	¼
2¼	1½	AmRltyT wt		17	1½	1¼	1⅜	
16⅛	8½	Am Recreat	11	7	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
18⅞	11⅝	ASafcE .68t	10	7	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
6¼	4⅞	AmTech Ind	7	11	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
26¾	16⅞	AmTraing S	35	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	¾
62	32	AMICCp .01	27	22	36	34⅞	35¾+	1⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Anglo C 10e	17	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15½	13	AnsulCo .55t	11	20	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
24¼	15	Anthony Ind	3	8	17⅝	17⅛	17½—	⅛
2	1½	AO Indusl	14	92	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
4	3	Applid Data	51	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
30½	25¾	AqultCa .15e	27	6	27	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅝	Argus Inc	87	11	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
22¼	16¾	Ariz Col .08e	16	7	17¼	17¼	17¼+	½
27⅝	22⅞	ArkLGs 1.30	10	5	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
10⅞	7½	Arrow Elect	7	7	8¼	8	8	
18⅛	12½	Arundel .89t	12	10	15¾	14⅞	15¼—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Arwood Cp		20	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	¼
15¾	11⅛	Asamra Oil	37	83	12¼	11⅞	12¼+	⅜
16½	13½	AshlOil Can	20	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅜
3⅛	2	AgkInSv .20t	15	8	2⅛	2	2 —	¼
17⅛	9¾	Asoro. 40b	7	4	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	AssdFSt .20	15	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
24⅝	15¾	AsdMt 2.25e	6	15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
6⅝	3¾	Astrex Inc	17	9	4⅛	4	4⅛ +	1⅛
10½	7⅛	Atalanta Cp	7	1	9	9	9 —	¼
1¼	1	Atco Chem		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7¾	5⅝	AtlcoMfg wt		9	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
19½	10½	AllCMI 1.18e	8	324	18⅝	16¼	16½—	1⅞
1½	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		5	1¾	1¼	1¼+	⅛
33⅞	26	Augatinc .10	33	9	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅜
26¾	18	Austral Oil	19	26	18⅝	16¼	18½—	⅛
9⅛	6¾	Auto Bldg	10	1	7	7	7 +	¼
7½	5	Autmat Rad	10	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
8¾	6⅝	AutmSvc .20	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
67	55	AutSwlt .42e	26	5	58⅝	57¾	57⅞—	1⅜
8	5	AVC Corp	47	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	AVEMC .10	16	30	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
40¾	36⅞	Avondl 1.20b	12	1	40¼	40¼	40¼+	¼

B

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	10⅞	BadgMtr .48	8	8	11½	11¼	11¼+	¼
40	32⅝	BagCop .40r	16	3	39¾	39½	39½—	½
42	32⅝	BaldDH .60b	9	2	33¾	33	33	
6⅝	5⅞	BaldSec .31e		203	6	6	6 —	⅛
18⅝	16⅛	BanFd 1.40e		12	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
4⅛	2½	BangPun wt		6	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛—	⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Banistr Cml	12	72	26	25¾	25⅞+	¼
21	14⅝	BankrU .15h	24	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
7¾	5½	Banner .02e	10	14	6	5¾	6 +	¼
5⅝	4	Barb Lynn	10	7	4⅜	4¾	4¾	
7⅞	5	Barclay Ind	13	9	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9¼	Barnwel Ind		11	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	½
12⅞	9⅝	Barry RG	12	3	10	10	10	
12⅞	7⅝	BarryWr .32	11	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	6
3½	1⅞	Bartell Med	83	3	2⅛	2½	2½	
8⅝	5¾	Barth Sp .27	9	11	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	42	14	3	3	3 +	⅛
3½	1⅞	Baruch Fstr		12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅞	5⅛	BasinPet Cp	19	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
13⅞	12¼	BavrkU .38e		16	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅜
1⅞	1⅛	BBI Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅜	Bhaviorl RL		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅞	⅜	Bell Ind .08	10	26	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Belscot .25t	19	6	3½	3½	3½	
28⅝	23⅞	BenSM 2.59e	8	26	25¾	25¼	25¼+	¼
8⅛	4⅞	BenStMg wt		5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
6½	4⅞	Benrus Crp		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Brs Ent .44t	10	15	10⅜	10½	10⅜—	⅜
7⅞	5⅞	BergBr .06r		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17	13⅝	Brg B pf1.75		4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8¼	7	BernzOmat	15	8	7	7	7 —	⅛
8½	7	Bertea Corp	9	4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
18½	11⅝	Berven .04e	19	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	¼
3⅞	2⅞	Bethlem Cp		5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Beverly Ent	11	57	3⅛	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
14⅞	9⅞	BevHill Bnc	7	11	10⅜	10	10⅜+	⅛
32½	22	Bic Pen .27	26	7	26¼	25⅞	26¼	
20½	16¾	BinkMf .80a	9	2	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
31¼	19⅞	BinnySm .66	13	4	21	21	21 —	¼
14¼	9½	Bio Dynam	16	32	11¾	11¼	11¾+	½
10⅞	8⅝	Bissing .60	7	3	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3	Blount .04e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	12	62	4	3⅝	3⅝ —	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Bluebird wt		17	⅞	⅞	⅞	
24¼	18½	Bodin App	13	25	22⅛	21⅝	21¾—	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Bohack Crp	17	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅛	8½	Bolt Berank	14	9	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
31¾	19¼	Bowmar Ins	21	440	28⅝	27⅝	28 —	¼
25¾	20¼	Bowne .20	13	1	20	20	20 —	¼
55	32½	BowVall .10	246	38	37	36	37 +	1¼
26¾	13½	Brad Ragan	14	13	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
50	38	BradfCm Sy	72	21	39⅝	39	39⅝ +	⅝
8	5¾	Brnchin .26	9	1	6½	6½	6½	
17⅛	11⅝	BranifAr wt		4	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
16	12¼	BrfAirA .50t		89	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅛
21¼	17⅞	BrscafLt 1b	5	49	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Breeze Corp		11	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
3¼	2¼	BroDart Ind	13	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
5¼	3⅞	Brody Seatg	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Brook P .14	11	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	3⅝	BrownCo wt		11	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
31¾	29¾	BwnFA .40b	22	2	31½	31½	31½	
33⅝	30⅛	BwnFB .40b	23	18	33½	33¼	33¼—	⅛
5¼	5⅛	BrwnF pf.40		1	5½	5½	5½	
34⅜	31⅞	BTMtg 2.49e	12	81	33½	33⅛	33½+	⅛
7⅞	5	BTU Eng		6	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Buehler Cp	70	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	6⅝	Buildex .10e	6	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27⅞	22¼	BundyCp 1a	8	7	22½	22¼	22¼—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Burgess Ind		24	2⅝	2½	⅜	
0¾	15⅝	Burnsinlt .60	2	825	17¼	15¼	15⅝—	1⅝
10½	7¾	Butler Aviat	16	63	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛—	½
27¼	17¼	Butles G Oil	29	58	18⅞	18½	18¾+	¼

C

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	5⅛	Cabicom Gn		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅞	11⅝	Caldor .15b	11	11	15½	15¼	15½+	⅜
13⅛	10⅝	Calcomp		19	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
4⅝	2⅞	Calvert Exp	14	9	3⅛	3½	3½	
13¾	8⅝	Camcoln .05		35	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	5 11-16	CampChib		93	7 7-16	7⅛	7 5-16—	3-16
9½	8¼	Campind .30	5	16	9	8⅝	8¾—	⅜
4⅝	3 13-16	CdnExp GO	40	108	4⅛	3⅞	4	
11	7 9-16	Cdn Homsld	88	30	8 3-16	8	8 —	⅛
13¼	11⅝	CdnHydr .25	17	3	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
12⅞	12⅛	CdnIntPw 1	5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9½	5⅞	CdnJvln .30t		39	9½	9	9½—	⅛
5⅝	4¼	CdnMar .10e	11	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8⅛	6⅞	Cdn Merrill		8	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	
15⅛	11	Cdn Occidnt	17	29	13¾	13⅜	13½+	¼
58⅝	51⅝	Cdn SuprOil	69	7	54¼	54	54¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Canverl Inf		22	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3½	2⅛	Canoga Ind	12	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
8⅛	5¼	Capital Res	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅞	4½	CapilIFd .12	29	11	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Capilol Inds	15	60	7⅝	6¾	7¼+	⅜
21½	11¼	Caressa .20	10	52	14¾	13⅝	14½+	⅝
100	91¼	Carnatn .88	29	112	94¾	91	94¾+	3½
15½	13⅝	CarPlal .80b	9	5	14	14	14 —	⅜
1⅛	⅝	Carusel Fsh		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	CarlerCp wt		51	6¼	6	6⅛	
9	5¼	Carrols Dev	13	6	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
20½	17⅞	Castle A .86	7	2	19½	19½	19½	
2¼	1⅞	Castleton In	30	9	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
20½	15⅝	Castlwd Inf	30	2	17	17	17	
13⅛	8⅝	Cavitron Cp	41	4	11	10¾	10¾—	¼
4⅛	3	CelluCraft		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
56¼	53½	CenPL pf 4		z25	55	55	55	
8⅝	6⅝	CentSec .06e		52	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
6⅞	5⅞	Centind .11r	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6¼	5	Certified Cp	9	21	6	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
2⅞	1⅞	Certron Cp	40	2	2	2	2	
9½	6¾	ChadMill .40	7	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
14⅞	7⅞	ChampH .02	19	325	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
3	2⅛	Charan Ind	10	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅞	5½	Charter Md	83	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8¼	6	CHBFds .23t	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	ChemEx .16	8	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
10½	8¼	Cherr B .16b	14	4	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
11¼	6⅝	ChicUnl .51t	10	15	7	6⅞	7	
20¼	12⅝	Child World	39	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Christian Co	8	24	3	2¾	2⅞—	⅛
19⅞	17¾	Cl cvF 1.80e		7	18	17¾	17¾—	⅝
4¾	3⅝	CIMtgGr wt		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
20	16⅝	CIC Cp .15e	9	15	16¼	15⅝	16 +	⅜
5⅞	3¼	Cinema 5 Lt	11	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
2	1½	Cinerama		17	1½	1½	1½	
36½	24¼	Circle K .26	28	19	27½	26¼	27½+	1⅛
9½	7¼	CitznFinl .16	11	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18⅝	16⅞	CitMtg 1.57e	10	15	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	CitizMtgl wt		16	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
10¾	6⅝	CK Petrolm	26	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅜
3⅝	2⅞	Clark Cable	50	6	3	3	3 +	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	ClarkGr .20	11	18	16⅛	16	16 —	⅜
17⅞	13¾	Clarksn Ind	13	4	14¼	14	14⅛	
10½	7	Clarostat	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4¾	2⅝	Clary Corp		5	3	2⅞	3	
11½	9½	Klopay .05r	6	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4⅛	2⅞	CMI Corp	78	21	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
61⅝	19⅝	CMI Inv wt		44	31⅞	29	31⅞+	2⅝
8⅝	4⅞	CoBuild Cos	4	5	5¼	5½	5½—	⅛
14⅝	8½	Codesco .10e	14	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	Coff Mat .48	16	25	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝ +	⅜
4⅝	3½	Cohen Hatfd	13	30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Cohu In .15e	17	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
20⅝	7¼	Colt Intl	12	255	10⅝	9⅞	10 —	⅛
26¾	18	ColeNatl .46	10	5	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
33	20¼	Coleman .44	17	146	23¼	21½	23 +	1⅛
13⅝	9	College Twn	5	6	9½	9¼	9⅜	
11⅞	5⅛	Col Coml .20	6	51	6¾	6¼	6⅝—	⅜
8½	6¼	ColonSnd .30	30	11	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
24⅝	17½	ColwelIC .28	8	21	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
33¾	29⅝	ColwM 2.82e	10	28	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝+	¼
13⅞	9¾	ColwMtg wt		7	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅜
44	29½	Comb Com	24	12	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅜
38⅝	26	Cmbustn Eq	26	21	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	⅜
32½	25	Cominco .90	26	4	32½	31½	31½+	⅛
21¼	15½	ComlAlli .25	12	4	15¼	15¼	15¼—	
16⅞	13⅝	CmlMet .60b	8	15	15¼	15	15½+	⅛
9	6	Commodor	13	3	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5	ComHlth Cp	19	5	7	7	7	
16⅝	8½	ComPsyc Ct	16	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
30⅝	28	CommP 1.62	9	18	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
3⅝	1¾	CompuDyn	35	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅝	20½	Compugrp	20	15	4⅞	23¾	24⅝+	⅜
2⅞	2	Comput Eq	17	1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Comput Inv	6	1	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅞	3⅝	Cmput Mch		1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	Computest		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	4	Concrd Fab		16	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Condec Crp	14	7	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4⅝	3⅞	Connlly Corp	425	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	8⅝	Connrx .44a	8	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	
11½	6¼	Conroy Inc	7	5	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Con Oil Gas		57	4⅝	4⅛	4½+	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	CnsltDes .40	6	12	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
11½	7⅛	Consyne Cp	18	46	8⅞	8½	8½—	½
2½	1⅛	Cont Mater	9	44	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Cont Tel wt		21	4	3⅞	4	
16¼	13	Cook Elc .32	15	5	14⅛	14	14 +	⅜
20½	16¼	Cook Ind	12	7	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞—	
19⅝	15⅝	CookPV .80a	8	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Cordon Intl	15	29	10⅝	10	10 —	
21¼	16¼	Core Labs	18	18	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	¼
24⅝	20⅛	CornBlk .79	12	x17	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	½
4¾	3¼	Cott Corp	10	8	3½	3⅛	3½	
5⅞	3¾	Cousins wt		13	5	4⅞	5 +	⅜
31¾	20¼	CoxCbl Com	52	1	25	25	25	
6¾	3⅝	Craig Corp	8	9	4	3⅞	4	
8	6	CramrE .21t	23	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
9⅛	6¾	Creative Mg	8	4	7	7	7	
20⅝	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	12	34	18¼	18	18 —	¼
4	1⅞	Crestmont		28	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
23¼	19	Crmpton .86	7	4	20	20	20	
67¼	54½	Cross AT .42	36	14	59½	59⅜	59½+	⅛
12⅛	10½	CrwleyM .33	8	2	11	11	11	
23¾	19⅝	CwnCP 1.18t	22	2	20¾	20½	20¾+	¼
10⅝	6⅞	Crystal Oil		5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	CSECorp .32	6	15	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Cubic Cp .20	12	17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
4⅛	3½	Curtis Math		6	3⅝	3½	3½	
18⅝	12⅝	CutterA .44	17	38	14¼	13⅞	14 —	⅜
18	13⅝	CutterB .44	17	3	14¾	14½	14½—	¼
17½	13⅛	CW Transpr	6	12	14¼	14¼	14¼	

D

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	6⅞	DamonC .40	10	1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
19	16	Danielin .24	9	7	15⅝	15¾	15¾—	⅜
1¾	1⅛	Daryl Ind		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
3¼	2⅛	Data Contrl	56	29	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
22⅝	18½	Data Dcumt	9	2	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Data Prod	29	99	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
13⅝	8¾	DavsFd .06h	10	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	8⅛	DayMln .10e	63	27	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
5¾	3½	Daylin wt		35	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
3	2	DCL Inc	2	11	2⅛	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
26	19¾	Dearb St .25	10	33	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	½
5⅛	4⅛	DeJur Amsc	10	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	Del Labs	8	19	10⅝	10⅝	10½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	DeltaCp Am	24	12	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
20½	13¾	Dlln Fd .50a	7	13	14⅝	13⅝	14½+	¼
57⅝	41½	Den Tal Ez	35	58	51	50¾	50¾—	½
3⅛	1¼	Dero Ind		1	2	2	2	
5⅛	3⅝	DeRose Ind	25	8	4	4	4 —	¼
34	23½	Deseret Ph	28	23	25¼	24⅝	25	
16⅞	9½	Designcr Jw	13	3	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅜
5½	3¾	Delecto Scal		11	4⅛	3¾	4⅛+	⅛
41½	21¼	Dv Am 1.39t	11	22	23¼	23¼	23¼+	⅜
15⅝	10	Devon App	9	3	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
14½	10½	DHJ Indust	21	35	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛+	1
30(	19⅝	DiamM Drll	15	10	23½	22¾	23	
5⅝	4	Diebold VC		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
28	20⅞	DillardSt .40	9	3	22	21⅞	22	
2¼	1½	Diodes Inc	31	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	3⅞	Discont Fab	10	1	4½	4½	4½	
16⅞	14	Diversey .52	10	x5	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
1½	1	Dvrsl In wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	6⅜	Dixilyn Cor		12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
52⅝	39⅝	Dome Petrl	39	45	42¼	41⅝	41⅝—	
20¼	18¼	Domtar .60	17	16	20½	20¼	20½+	⅜
		Domtr fn.60		5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
13⅞	12	Donkeny .26	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
7⅞	6	DPA Inc	11	27	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	½
6¼	3⅜	Drew Natl	19	88	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
23⅝	21¼	DrexU 1.87e		4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
9½	7	Driver Harr		5	7	6⅞	7	
12¼	7½	DrFair .40b	10	10	8½	8	8⅛+	½
2	1⅝	Duraloy Co		6	2	2	2	
15⅞	12½	DurTst .23b	15	11	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
4⅝—	3½	Dynalec .15t	30	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

E

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¾	4⅛	ESystem .32	7	55	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
4¼	3	Eagle Cloth		4	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
29⅝	21	EriScheb .32	20	9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
5⅞	4½	Earth Resrc	25	37	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	¼
28¼	20½	EasonOil .30	18	11	23	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	EstnAir .47t	10	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅛—	⅜
11⅝	9¼	Eastern Frg	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4	3⅛	Eazor Expr	133	3	4	4	4	
3¼	1⅝	Eckmar Cp	32	13	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
17⅝	11½	Ecodyne	23	30	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
21½	11½	Edgingtn O	7	14	12¼	12	12¼+	¼
12¼	7⅛	Edmos .13	6	8	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6¼	Edo Corp	9	3	7	7	7	
9¼	6⅝	Edwards .20	5	2	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
20⅝	10½	Ehren Phot	9	47	13	12½	12½—	½
6⅝	4¼	Elco Corp	69	11	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
6⅛	5	Elcor Chm		12	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
8⅝	6⅞	ElhseR .10r	17	5	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	13	Electrog .80	6	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
3⅝	2	Elect Assist		12	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Elect Comp		3	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10	7¾	Electrn Eng	12	21	9¾	9½	9⅞+	¼
2½	1⅝	Elect Resch		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
34⅝	25⅝	Electrn .60b	16	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	
18⅞	6¼	Elecisp .34t	11	27	7¼	6½	7⅛+	⅜
⅝	3-16	ElginNat wt		12	3-16	3-16	3-16	
22	15½	Elk Horn .88	16	3	17¾	17½	17½—	½
16	11¾	El Tronics	12	13	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Emenee Cp	8	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Empress Inf	4	8	4	3¾	4 +	¼
11¼	10¼	EpkoSh .64a	8	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
18½	10	Equity F wt		54	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞—	¼
4⅝	2½	EquityNet		42	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
5⅛	3½	Ero Ind	9	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4¾	3⅞	Espey Mfg		1	4	4	4	
4½	3½	Essex Chem	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17½	11⅝	Etz Lavud L	11	9	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅞	6⅛	Euthenc .48t		15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
14¼	12	Evafs Aris	14	16	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
35¾	15¼	Excellnv Co	28	55	22¾	21⅛	22 —	⅛
20⅞	16¼	Excutne .24	21	8	17½	16⅞	17 +	¼

F

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¾	4½	Fab Ind	8	126	5¼	4⅞	5 —	⅜
8⅝	7	Fablen .40a	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	11	FabrCe .03e	10	30	12½	12	12 —	¼
8¼	6⅛	FairTex Mil	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
15½	11	FairNob .48t	9	17	13⅛	12¾	13 +	⅛
11½	7⅝	Falcon Sbd		45	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
18¾	13	Fam Dol Str	23	25	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
15¼	8½	Fashion Fb	12	11	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
2½	2	Fed Resrces		85	2⅛	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
21⅝	15¼	FedMrt .40b	6	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
16	11⅝	Felmont Oil	13	41	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
12½	7¼	Felsway .32	5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Fibrebrd wt		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44⅝	37⅝	FidelG 3.18e	11	30	38⅝	38¼	38⅛—	1
19¼	13⅛	FidelcGr wt		22	13⅞	13	13 —	1⅛
4¼	3½	Field Pistic	25	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Filmways		142	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
23⅝	14⅝	FlltDyn .01e	14	24	17⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅜
31½	21⅝	FigSanB .20	8	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
13⅝	11	FinGen .24b	6	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13½	11⅝	FinGnA .30b		2	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
25	21	Fst Dn 1.95e	11	31	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
4⅞	3	Fst Denv wt		24	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Fst Hartfrd	27	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	18	FstS&LS .40	7	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞—	⅛
44⅞	39⅛	FstWis 3.58e	15	116	44⅛	43¾	44 +	1⅛
24	14	FlschP 1.11t	12	2	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	
7⅛	4¾	Fishman .20		1	5½	5½	5½	
5¾	3⅝	Flaggind .12	6	28	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
7	5⅝	Flagstaff	12	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	
14¼	11¼	Flight Safty	18	3	14½	14½	14½+	¼
8⅛	3⅝	Flock Ind	14	9	4¼	4	4⅛	
37¼	22	Fluke M .85t	16	10	26⅝	26½	26½	
25¾	14⅛	FlyTiger wt		x19	19⅝	18⅝	19¼+	1⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Foodram Sp		4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
110¾	98¾	Ford Can 3e	8	z250	104¼	104	104 —	¾
12	9⅛	Frest Cif .17	16	12	9½	9¼	9½+	¼
10	5⅝	ForestL .28t		9	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
22⅞	15½	FoxStaP .28	18	71	19⅛	19	19⅛	
9⅛	8¼	FrankRl .76	15	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	FrankNu .32	12	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12⅛	11	FrantzM .48	7	3	11	11	11	
20⅝	16½	Fresnillo .40	15	26	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛—	⅜
11⅝	7½	Frier Ind	8	3	8	8	8	
25½	17⅛	Frigitronic	43	52	18¼	17½	18¼+	⅜
8⅛	5⅞	Frontier Air	6	18	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	FrontAir wt		4	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛

G

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	9⅝	Gabriel Ind	9	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
16	12⅝	Garan .26a	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9½	Garcia Corp	11	5	10	10	10 +	½
11⅞	10	Garind .30e	17	20	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	⅞
14⅝	10½	Gearhrt .24e	11	3	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gen Alloys		10	1½	1¼	1¼—	⅛
2⅝	2	Gen Buildrs		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
37¼	28½	G Cinma .32	18	99	32¼	30¾	32 +	1⅜
7	5	GenEduc Sv	13	8	6½	6⅜	6½	
4⅝	3¾	G Empl .02e		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9¾	6⅝	Gen Interior		8	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
2½	1⅝	Gen Plywod		10	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	Gen Resrch	9	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Genge Ind	12	3	8½	8¼	8¼	
4	2⅝	Genisco Tch	25	8	3⅝	3½	3¼	
23	12½	Geon Ind	19	16	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅜
22⅞	16⅝	Giant F .50a	7	152	17½	17	17 —	⅜
7⅛	4⅝	Giant Str Cp	5	75	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8⅝	7	GiantYel .40	20	55	7¾	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Gilbert Cos		1	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	6⅛	Gladng .13t	11	27	6⅝	6¼	6½+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Glasrock Pr		3	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
7⅛	6⅝	Gln Ger .10r	6	3	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
7½	6⅛	Globeln .30e	8	x5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	GlsserBr .22	9	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜+	⅜
12⅝	10⅝	Glover Inc	8	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	Gldblatt .36	11	12	6⅝	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
26¼	17⅝	Glden Cycle	14	109	21½	18¾	20½—	1⅛
10⅝	6	Gold W Mob	12	3	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
16	11	Good LS Co	11	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
6½	5¼	Gorin Strs	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23¾	19⅝	Gorm R .80	11	5	19⅞	19½	19⅞—	⅛
9½	5⅝	GouldInc wt		38	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
39⅝	34	Grainger .27	34	18	34½	34	34½+	½
12	8⅝	Grand Auto	8	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Granite Mgt	20	3	5	4⅞	5	
9¾	7½	Gras Val .30	9	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Glay Mfg	11	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	GreatAm In		21	1	⅞	1	
4¼	2⅞	GtBasin Pet	57	34	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅝	7	G LkCh .05e	13	24	8⅝	8⅜	8⅞+	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	GScott Smkt	7	10	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅜
25⅝	14⅝	Grenmn .92t	12	22	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
18⅝	11⅝	GREIT 1.20	10	34	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	½
6¼	4⅝	GrybdC .20e	5	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
32¼	25½	GRI Corp	38	22	29	29	29	
18⅝	14⅝	GrossTlc .90	9	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
11	8⅛	Grw Ch .32b	9	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2	2⅝	Gruen Ind		5	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅝	3½	GTI Corp	45	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	GurdsCh .40	13	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
10¼	6¾	Guilfrd Mlls	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
21½	18½	GHMR 1.75e	12	24	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	
2⅞	2	GultMRlt wt		10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15½	10⅝	GulfRep Fin	5	18	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
35	26⅝	Glfstrm LD	14	29	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅜

H

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Hilcrft Hom	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10½	8½	HallsMot .40	7	2	9	9	9	
10⅝	7⅝	HamilC .15e	10	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
10	7	Hmpt Sh .32	8	14	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7½	Hanvr Plan		45	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
35	27½	Harland .15	33	10	28⅝	27⅞	28⅜+	⅞
6⅝	5	HmpsD .219	5	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9¼	HartAlr .40	10	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
11⅝	7	Hartfd Zdy	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam.	141.0	140.2	143.7	135.0
Brussels	156.29	156.23	162.45	154.66
Frankfurt	150.10	149.23	154.21	143.33
London 30.	441.7	434.4	509.5	426.5
London 500.	186.52	184.47	217.55	183.27
Milan	106.13	105.90	107.64	95.16
Paris	103.6	106.2	108.6	99.8
Sydney	560.35	561.67	637.27	562.61
Tokyo (n).	353.0	351.45	422.46	370.00
Tokyo (o).	5050.64	5003.55	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	392.5	391.1	418.2	382.6

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 13, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	359	Matsu El Wks	695
Canon Camera	275	Mitsubi Hvy In.	201
Dai Nip. Print.	396	Mitsubi Corp.	503
Fuji Bank	790	Mitsui Co	—
Fuji Photo	398	Mitsukoshi	629
Hitachi	200	Nippon Elec.	230
Honda Motor	960	Sharp	313
C. Itoh	768	Shiseido	945
Jap. Air Lines	2,800	Sony Corp.	3,890
Kansai El P	1,110	Sumitomo Bk	—
Kao Soap	495	Taisho Marine	478
Kirin Brewery	395	Takeda Chem.	263
Komatsu	318	Teijin	309
Kubota I Wks	417	Tokyo Marine	901
Matsu E Ind	702	Toray	218
		Toyota Motor	638

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	83.60
Algemebank	379
Amrobank	84.60
A'dam	270.20
Fokker	40.50
Heineken	317.90
H.V.A.	482
Holland-Am	256
Hoogovens	87.30
K.L.M.	107.30
Philips new	57.70
Robico	255
Rolinco	169
Royal Dutch	121.40
Unilever	153.20
Ver.Mach	164

Brussels

Arbed	4,350
Ast.d.Mines	2,285
Cock-Ougree	1,236
Electrobel	6,830
Lambert	2,825
Pétrofina	6,823
Ph.Gevaert	1,560
Soc.Générale	3,160
Solvay	3,125
Un.Minière	1,670

Düsseldorf

Aug.Thyssen	81.50
BASF	162
Bayer	133.60
Commerzbk.	207
DeutBank	313
DresdeBank	245.50
Gels Aktien	85.30
Hoechster	151.50
Karstadt	440
Kaufhof	311
Lufthansa	66
Mannesmann	211
Rheinstahl	125
RWE new	159.50
Siemens	312.30
Veba	143.20
Volkswagen	145

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.33
Anglo-Amin	£32½
BarclayBank	3.68
BeechamGr	2.82
Bowater	1.91
Brit.-mTob	2.83
Brit.Oxyg	0.73
Brit.Pet	5.28
BLMC	0.31
Chartered	2.40
Courtaulds	1.45
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeerD	3.96
Decca Rec	3.37
Distillers	1.53
Dunlop	0.96
El Muslind	1.57
FreeStGed	7.38
GEC	1.37
GlaxoGr	4.03
Gt.UnivSt	2.33
Guinness	1.53
Hawker-Sidd	3.90
Hudson-Bay	9.55
ImpChem	2.85
Mar&Spen	2.54
MetalBox	2.63
Nichols	0.71
RandMines	2.59
RankOr	9.78
RoyalDutch	£19½
R.T.Z.	2.55
Shell	3.37
Tube Invest	4.35
Union Cor	3.30
Vickers	0.64
War L3½	£25¼
West Deep	4.90
West Drief	£13
West Hold	£3 3/16
West Min	1.72
Woolworth	0.93
ZCI	0.68

Milan

Fiat	2,438
Finsider	363
Generali	69,990
Italsider	485
LaRinas	245.10
Montedis	520
Olivetti	1,650
Pirelli	985
SniaVisco	1,460
Terni	160.50

Paris

AirLiquide	383
Alimentaire	152
Alsthom	137
BSN	1,280
Carrefour	4,685
Cim.Lafarge	244
Citroën	93.10
Cie.Bancaire	711
CFP	213.50
CGE	520
CCF	188.50
DBA	332.10
Ferodo	617
Paribas	221
GerDanone	344.50
Hachette	387
L'Oréal	2,715
Mach.Bull	72.90
Michelin	2,020
Nickel	85.05
Nobel	102
Nord	37
PUK	147
Penarroya	52.80
Pernod	637
Perrier	320
Peugeot	545
Rh.Poulenc	180
RousselUcl	319
St.Gobain	200.90
Schneider	171.50
Suez	285
Thomson	200
Usinor	111
Wendel	40.55

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,050
Bally	1,100
B.Boveri	925
Ciba-Geigy	2,070
Cr.Suisse	3,990
Fischer	1,020
HoffRochet	137,500
Nestlé	4,245
Sandoz	3,625
Sté B.Suisse	3,810
Sulzer	3,310
U.B.Suisses	4,610

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NOT A NEW ISSUE

1,100,000 Shares

Colgate-Palmolive Company

Common Stock
(Par Value $1 Per Share)

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation

Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Drexel Firestone Incorporated — duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Salomon Brothers — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Bache & Co. Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Reynolds Securities Inc. — Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation — Basle Securities Corporation — Bear, Stearns & Co.

A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated — Alex. Brown & Sons — Burnham & Company Inc. — Clark, Dodge & Co. Incorporated

The Daiwa Securities Co. America, Inc. — Harris, Upham & Co. Incorporated — Hayden Stone Inc.

W. E. Hutton & Co. — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — F. S. Moseley & Co. — New Court Securities Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co. International Inc. — Paribas Corporation — Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated

R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shields Securities Corporation

Suez American Corporation — Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated — Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day

UBS-DB Corporation — G. H. Walker & Co. Incorporated — Walston & Co., Inc. — Weis, Voisin & Co., Inc.

Banque Nationale de Paris — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Vereinsbank in Hamburg

March, 1973

This advertisement is not to be construed as an offering of the securities mentioned herein and is an announcement for record purposes only.

$30,000,000
(Canadian)

Province of Saskatchewan

7¾% Debentures

To mature 15th February 1998

Dominion Securities Corporation Limited

Wood Gundy Limited — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Bell, Gouinlock & Company, Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Harris & Partners Limited — Richardson Securities of Canada

Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited — Burns Bros. and Denton Limited — Midland-Osler Securities Limited

Greenshields Incorporated — Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited — Houston, Willoughby & Company Limited

Fry Mills Spence Limited — Gairdner & Company Limited — Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited

Bankers Securities of Canada Limited — Cochran Murray Limited — Lévesque, Beaubien Inc.

The Royal Bank of Canada
The Bank of Nova Scotia

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Bank of Montreal
The Toronto-Dominion Bank

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31¾	21⅝	Hartz Mt. Fd	45	8	34	33½	33½—	⅝
	2⅞	Harvey Grp		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	2½	Harvey Strs	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	8	Hasbro Ind	12	44	9¼	9	9⅛—	⅛
	7⅝	Hstings .20a	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	3	Haydn St .20	7	37	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
	6¼	Health Chm	9	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		HealthM .20	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	3	Heinick Inst	15	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
	13½	Helm 1.25e	10	25	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
	11¾	HerMaj .48c	7	74	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
	8⅛	HIG Inc	64	23	9	8⅞	9 +	⅜
	6¾	HiShear Cp	9	29	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
	25⅝	Hillnbrand	17	72	29⅛	28¼	28⅝—	1⅛
	5⅝	Hillhaven	13	6	5½	5⅝	5½	
	5⅛	Hiptronics	23	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	2⅛	Holm Indust	7	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
	1¼	Holly Corp	24	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
	38⅞	HomeOA .50	38	14	41	40½	40⅞+	⅜
	19⅛	Hormel .81	13	1	20	20	20	
	8⅛	Horn Hardrt		1	8½	8½	8½	
	16	Hoskins	10	19	18	17½	17⅝+	⅜
	20⅞	HospM 1.06e		6	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+	⅜
	1⅞	HospMtg wt		3	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
	22¾	Hosp Mtr In	18	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
	21⅛	Hotel I 2.03e	11	12	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
	10	House Ron	13	6	11¾	11½	11⅝+	⅛
	8⅝	Huse Vis .32	12	3	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
	20⅞	Houst Oil M	22	92	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞+	⅛
	41⅞	HubellA 1.08	15	2	42	42	42 +	⅝
	41	HubellB 1.08	16	2	42½	42½	42½	
	48½	HudBOG .60	34	2	49	48⅞	49 +	½
	4⅝	Hudson Gen		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	14¼	Huffmn .30e	9	14	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
	19¼	HuskyOil .15	17	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
	7⅛	Hycel Inc	23	47	7⅝	7½	7½—	½
	22¼	HygFd 1.23t	9	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
		I						
	17½	ICBCorp .42	11	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
	20¼	ICMRI 1.70e	11	6	23⅜	23½	23⅜—	⅛
	2½	Ill Wrld Enc		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
	6¼	IMC Magnet	7	6	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
	36⅝	ImpOil .60	35	278	42	41¼	42 +	⅞
	4⅛	InarcoCp .12	6	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	8⅝	IndianHd wt		1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
	54	IndplPL pf 4		z530	54	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
	12½	Inexco Oil	33	72	16⅜	15	16	
	2	Inflight Pict		9	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
	8⅝	Instrn Corp	11	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	2¼	Instrum Sys	15	20	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
	7¼	IntegRe .19t	9	72	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
	4⅜	Intrmedco	18	22	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛
	⅞	Intl Banknot		50	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
	8½	Int Foodsvc	10	27	10	9⅞	10 +	⅜
	4⅝	InFuneral S	9	24	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	12	IntGenin .70	7	11	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
	10¾	Int Prot .10	11	1	12	12	12 +	⅛
	4⅝	Int Seaw .20	5	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
	3½	Int Stretch		5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
	3½	Interphoto	11	26	6	5⅝	5⅞	
	14½	Intersystm	12	5	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
	4⅝	Investm Fla	5	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
	31¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	9	33½	33	33½+	⅜
	8	InvDivB .45	6	19	8⅝	8⅛	8½+	⅛
	5⅝	InvestFd .60	26	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	15⅝	InvRIT 1.33e	17	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅜
	7⅞	Inv Roy .14a	19	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	9	Iroquois Ind	15	39	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	
	7⅝	Irvin Indust	14	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
	6⅞	ISC Ind .30	9	11	7¼	7	7¼	
	8	Itel Corp	116	32	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	1½	ITI Corp	62	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		J-K						
	5¼	JaclyInc .24	7	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
	8⅞	Jamswy .69t	8	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
	8	Jeannette	17	5	8½	8½	8½	
	5⅛	Jefferson Str		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
	16¼	Jervis 1.33t	11	46	20⅞	19½	20⅛+	⅜
	2¼	Jetronic Ind	14	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	18⅞	Jewelcor	22	17	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
	24	JohnPd .08h	44	28	31⅞	31	31⅛—	⅛
	9	Jupiter Ind	17	19	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
	9½	K Tel Intl	16	20	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅜
	4⅞	Kaisr In .17t	35	82	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
	3½	Kalvex Inc	17	27	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
	4⅛	KaneMill wt		32	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
	27	KanebSv .86	11	57	30½	29⅜	30½+	⅝
	39⅝	KnGE pf4.50		250	67¼	67¼	67¼—	⅛
	2⅞	Kauf Brd wt		4	24	23¾	23¾+	⅛
	3⅛	Kavanau		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	10¾	Kay Corp		49	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	½
	2⅛	Kenton Corp		27	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
	7⅛	KnwinSh .32	6	15	6⅞	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
	5⅞	Ketchum Co	24	2	6⅛	6	6 —	⅜
	17⅛	Kewanee .48	12	30	18⅞	18⅜	18½—	⅛
	4¾	Key Co .20	10	20	5½	5	5½+	½
	8¼	Killearn Pr	7	11	10¼	10	10 —	⅜
	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp		27	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
	17⅛	KingRd .09e	12	3	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
	21⅛	Kirbylnd .44	7	3	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
	6⅞	Kit Mfg	32	21	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
	10¼	Kleinerts		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	20⅝	Knickr Toy	12	76	24⅞	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
	10⅝	KnottHot .60	19	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
	17	Kilmrgs .40	12	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
	14⅝	KuhnStr .10	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		L						
	2	LaBarge In		87	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
	10½	Lafay Radio	8	18	14⅞	13¼	13¼—	⅛
	3⅝	LAiglon App		10	4	4	4 +	⅛
	2½	Lake Shore	325	111	3¼	2⅞	3⅛—	⅛
	10	LaMaur .36	11	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	6	LanWod .41t	9	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	5	LaPointe .20	6	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
	3⅞	Laneco Inc	11	17	5	4⅞	5	
	14⅝	LarwR 1.09e	13	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
	1⅜	LarwinR wt		26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	23	LCA Corp	14	160	26⅞	26½	26½—	⅛
	4⅝	LCA Cp wt		109	5½	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
	9⅛	LeGran Cp	11	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	15⅝	Lea Ronl .30	15	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
	6	Leader Intl		12	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
	6⅞	Leadr Hous		20	7⅛	7	7	
	3⅛	Leasc Cp wt		55	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	11½	Leath Co .40	6	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	20	Lee Entr .30	14	1	20	20	20	
	5⅝	Lee Natl	85	22	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
	5¼	Lehigh Pres	7	6	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
	14	Leigh Pr .40	8	2	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
	9¼	Leisure Tec	6	32	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	44½	LernerSt .96	10	20	47	47	47	
	29½	LernerSt wt		11	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞—	⅛
	12¾	LesFay .32b	9	87	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
	10½	LewisBF .20	8	4	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
	2½	Liberty Fab		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	7⅛	LilliAnn 1.19t	9	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	2⅝	LilyLynn A	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	3⅛	Lincoln Am		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	18⅛	Lloyds Elec	10	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
	2	Lodge&Ship		31	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
	9⅛	Lohmn .32a	12	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	11⅛	LoewThe wt		378	12⅞	11½	12⅝+	⅞
	2½	Logistic Ind	9	24	3	2⅞	3	
	10½	LaGenSv .60	12	2	12	12	12	
	23⅞	Louis Cm .1b	7	3	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
	2¾	LTVCorp wt		39	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
	1⅛	LTVWils wt		14	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
	6⅞	Luby Corp	7	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
	6⅝	Lundy Elec	11	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		M						
	1½	Macro Chat		13	1⅝	1½	1½	
	1¼	Mallry Ran		38	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
	4½	MamMrt .22	9	36	5	4¾	4⅞	
	3	Magml Dat	5	13	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
	4⅞	Mangel Strs	11	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
	10⅝	Mangood .60	16	7	10½	10½	10½—	¼
	8½	Manst T .50	6	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
	7⅛	Marinduque		247	15½	14⅝	14⅞	
	7⅛	Mark Cntrls	13	23	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
	4	Marlene Ind	16	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	8	Marshall Fd	5	8	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
	6¾	Marshal Ind	16	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
	9	Masland .40	7	4	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
	12½	Masnell .16a	10	3	15⅛	15¼	15½	
	6¼	MaulBrs .20	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	9⅝	Maule I .30e	9	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
	6¾	McCrory wt		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	7¼	McCro wt n		18	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅜
	9¾	McColl 1.60t	30	90	11½	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
	18	McDon n.40	8	2	18¼	18¼	18¼—	⅛
	3⅞	McKeon Cn	6	21	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
	13⅛	MeansCo 1	10	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	½
	10⅛	Medalst .28	8	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	¼
	5⅝	Medaln Lels	6	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
	6⅛	Medco Jwly	5	26	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
	6⅜	Medenco .08	12	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
	34⅞	MediaGn .52	19	83	43	42½	43 +	⅜
	3⅝	Mego Intl In	8	15	3½	3⅝	3½	
	8⅞	Mercant Ind	6	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	11⅛	MerleN .20a	9	8	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
	6⅛	Metrcare In	8	29	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
	7½	Metrop Grnt	11	21	8⅝	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
	3⅞	Mich Genl	6	21	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	4⅛	MichSug .10	20	14	4½	4	4 —	
	10¼	MidRub .34e	7	4	11⅞	11	11⅛+	⅛
	15½	MidwFin .36	12	33	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	1⅛
	18⅞	Milgo Elect	13	40	21¼	20½	21 +	¼
	10	Miller H	4	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
	10¼	MillOnx .34t	8	24	11⅞	11¼	11⅞+	⅛
	21¼	Mil Roy .10e	21	1	32	32	32 +	⅛
	38⅞	MirrAl 1.68a	11	10	41¾	41	41⅞+	¼
	16⅞	MoBeel Pkr	6	6	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
	5¼	MoKanTx ct		25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	28	Mitchell En	24	23	30½	29¾	30 —	¼
	3¼	Mite Corp	14	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6½	MoAmCo Cp	9	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
	12⅛	MobHom .20	10	158	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
	7	Modern Maid	7	2	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	7	Mlyden wt		5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
		Moog Inc		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	5	Morton S .32	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	5	MoltSup .41t	13	4	5½	5¼	5½+	⅜
	2⅛	Mouldings		18	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
	16⅝	MtVernM 1	8	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
	1⅜	Movielab		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
	9¼	MPB Cp .32	8	7	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
	3⅛	MPSInt .52t	57	13	4	4	4 +	⅛
	21⅝	MillAm .25a	12	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
		N						
	3½	Napco Ind	9	4	4	4	4	
	5⅛	Narda Micr	10	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	4	Nat Alfalfa	18	5	4⅝	4½	4½	
	2	NatBellas H	13	4	3⅛	2	2	
	16⅝	Nat Gen wt		16	18	17⅞	17⅞	
	4⅝	Nat Gn wt n		16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	2⅞	NatHlth Ent	12	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	1	Natlnd wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	9¼	NKinney Cp	8	105	9⅞	9	9 —	⅜
	12¼	NMedEn .16	11	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
	17⅞	Nat Paragn	16	174	21¼	20¼	20⅞—	
	6⅝	Nat Silv .30a		6	7¼	7	7⅛—	⅛
	8	Nat Spinng	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	2⅛	Nat System		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	7⅛	NatinwH .20	9	7	7	7	7 +	⅛
	13⅛	NedhPk .30e	6	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
	9¼	Nelsner .20	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	4¾	NellDog .33t	55	3	5	4⅞	5	
	9¾	NelsonL .50t	9	6	10	10	10	
	1⅛	Nestle LeM	10	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
	10⅛	Newcor .40	8	2	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
	36⅛	NEng Nuclr	38	2	39	38⅞	39	
	5⅜	NHamp Ball	14	2	5⅞	5⅜	5½+	⅛
	1⅛	Newldria M	41	4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	
	16⅞	NMexA .44t	66	3	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	
4	2⅞	Newpark Rs	22	71	3¼	3	3¼	
18½	11¼	N Proc .35e	19	69	14¾	14⅛	14¼	
15½	13	NYTimes .60	12	10	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	NiagFS .20a	7	13	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23½	21	NJBPI 1.65e	12	22	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
2½	1¼	NMS Indust		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12¼	9	Noel Indust	7	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
6⅛	4¼	Nortek Inc	25	5	4½	4¼	4½	
5½	2⅞	NorAm Dev	7	21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	½
15½	9	NorAm Roy	15	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6 3-16	NorCdn Oils	18	41	6 9-16	6 5-16	6 7-16	
60⅞	57¼	N IPS pf4.25		z70	57½	57½	57½	
29⅝	19	NNGMob wt		35	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	1⅛
9⅝	4½	Nuclear Dat		2	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
26⅞	16½	NumacO Gs	36	104	18⅝	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
		O						
7¼	5½	OEA Inc	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42¼	31¾	OffshoreCo	15	2	32	32	32 +	¼
23⅝	18⅞	OhioBrass 1	11	18	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
25⅞	18⅝	OKC Crp .80	6	46	20⅞	19	19⅞—	⅞
5⅞	3⅝	Old Town		3	4	4	4 —	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	Olla Ind	7	18	6⅛	5¾	5¾—	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	OmgLTV wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
42⅞	32½	OnanCp .25e	16	5	34¾	34½	34½	
77	35¼	OOkep 4.23e	13	z200	74¼	74	74 —	1½
28⅞	20	OpenRd Ind	15	7	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
7	4⅝	Origol .22e	25	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
19⅝	14¾	OrlolHo .10h	10	3	18	18	18 +	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Ormand Ind	14	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
21	15⅛	Outdr Sport	13	9	16⅛	16	16 —	½
20⅞	15	OverhDr .32	11	87	15¾	14½	14¾—	¼
41	35⅛	OverShip Gr	15	52	35½	34¼	35⅞+	1
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Elec		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	8⅛	OxfdFst .10r	10	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
6⅞	5⅛	Ozark Airlin	11	16	5⅞	5½	5½	
		P-Q						
10½	7	P&A Ind 1a	6	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	¼
2⅛	1½	P&F Indust	25	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
3½	1⅛	Pac Cst Prp		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
22⅝	21	PGE6pf 1.50		5	21⅞	21	21 —	⅞
20	18⅛	PGE pf 1.37		12	18½	18⅛	18½—	⅛
17⅞	16¼	PGE5pf 1.25		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17½	16⅞	PGRd pf1.25		10	17	17	17	
17⅞	17⅛	PG rdpf1.25		3	17⅛	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
17	16½	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
31⅞	29½	PG 9.2pf2.32		6	31⅛	31	31¼+	½
28⅞	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		5	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
30¾	29⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
27½	25⅞	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	26½	26½	26½	
27⅞	27⅞	PGE 8pf 2		32	27⅞	26¾	27¼	⅛
8¾	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	16	7⅞	7½	7¾+	⅛
16¼	15⅛	PNwTel 1.04	11	9	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
19	15	PacSv L .28	7	21	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	Pall Corp	37	4	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
9	6½	PalomF .05e	7	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
18⅞	15⅝	PaloM 1.64e	9	13	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅛
2⅞	1½	PalmrMl wt		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bradf	13	17	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
2⅝	2	Pantasote		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
7¼	5½	ParaPkg .20	9	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
8	6⅝	ParkEle .41t	18	3	7⅛	7	7	
6⅞	4⅝	Parklan Hoss	8	7	4¼	4	4⅛—	⅛
13	7¾	Parkwy Dis	11	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
28	19⅝	Parsons .33e	15	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜—	½
6½	4⅝	Pat Fash .24	5	11	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
21⅝	16	Patagoni Cp	11	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	¼
5½	4⅛	PatPar Pap		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	6¾	PatoCG .10e	23	21	8⅝	8	8 —	⅜
29	22	Peel Elder	25	4	23¾	22½	23½—	¼
13⅝	10½	PenEng .60a	8	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
13½	12	PennRlEst 1	9	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
23	17½	PenTra .70a	9	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
7⅜	5¼	Pentron Ind	19	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅝	10½	PepCom .40	9	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	
23⅞	19⅝	PEPI Inc	11	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
6½	5	Perini Corp	6	68	6⅞	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
9⅞	7	Permaneer	31	14	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5½	Pertac Corp	13	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	4	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Phoenix 5tl		16	3⅝	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅞	Pic n Pay St	13	5	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Piedind .24	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Pioner Plas	17	10	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
5½	3⅛	Pioner Sys	12	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
61⅞	33	PitDMo 1.10	10	10	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞+	1⅛
7⅛	6⅝	PitWVT .57a	10	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞ +	⅛
45⅝	37½	Pittway .60b	19	4	40¼	40	40¼+	¼
21⅞	12⅝	PizzaCp Am	20	27	13½	13	13 —	½
10⅞	8	Plant Ind	16	9	8⅞	8	8⅛—	⅛
3¼	2	Qlaza Group		30	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
8¼	6½	PlyGem .23t	9	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
3⅛	3⅛	Plym Rub A		4	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	⅛
26½	24⅜	PNBM 2.12e	11	15	25⅛	25	25⅛	
6¼	4⅞	PNBMRI wt		15	5	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅝	4	Pneumo Dy		5	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3½	Poloron Pd		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
14½	10	Polychr .65t	9	26	10⅞	10¼	10⅞+	⅛
8⅛	6	Polymr .45t	12	z50	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
8⅞	5⅞	Potter Inst		21	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9¼	Prairie Oil	36	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
16⅝	14½	Pratt Lmb	9	2	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Pratt Rd .20	8	2	4⅝	4⅛	4½ +	⅛
9½	9⅛	PrttRd pf.66		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅛	6¼	Prel Corp	8	77	9⅝	9⅛	9½+	⅛
33⅝	21¼	PrenHall .84	15	48	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
13⅝	11¼	PresRl B .84	54	1	13	13	13 —	⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Presley Cos	6	22	9½	9⅜	9½	
12⅜	8⅝	Preston .28e	14	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
5⅞	4½	Price Capltl		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅞	10¼	Prime Equit	10	17	11¼	11	11 +	⅛
24⅛	18⅜	Proler Stl 1	10	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
25⅞	22	PrpCT 1.80e	13	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	½
10½	9⅝	ProvGas .72	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	PrdR.E .23e	20	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼+	⅛
28	17⅛	PrudBdg .24	18	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅜
1⅝	1⅛	Prud Funds		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	9⅛	PSA Inc wt		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15½	11⅛	PubcpPll .15	29	44	12⅛	12	12	
7⅛	5	Pulte Hmes	7	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PumaGrd Is		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	PuritFsh .20	6	22	9	9	9	
19¼	12⅛	PhgmsS .26	11	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
16¼	10¼	Quebcor Ilc	17	48	15¾	14½	15⅛+	⅛
		R						
14⅞	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	25	12	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅛
36½	27⅞	RangrO Can	92	6	30	29⅝	29⅝	
28⅞	25⅞	Ransbrg .32	13	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
6⅜	4⅛	RapdAm wt		92	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
7	5	Rath Pack		20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
7	4⅞	Ray Resrcs	14	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅞	
10⅞	8	RaymPr .40	9	2	8½	8½	8½	
9⅝	6½	RB Indust	10	19	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
19½	17⅞	RealEst 1.40	14	26	17	18⅛	19 +	1
15¾	12⅞	RltInT 1.20e	14	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
23½	20¼	Rlt RT 2.03e	10	38	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	
27⅞	21¼	Recrion Cre	14	43	24½	23¾	24⅛+	⅜
16⅝	14⅜	RefrigT .12e	13	17	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
12	13	Rem Ar .80	8	9	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
2	1⅛	RepMtln wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
51	39½	RepNat NY	11	68	40½	40⅛	40½+	⅛
68⅝	48¼	RsrchCtl .08	40	36	56	53⅝	53⅝—	2⅞
11⅞	8⅝	Reserve OG	25	66	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
9⅝	7⅛	Reslstflx .20	11	2	8½	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
9⅛	3	ResrtsIntl A	30	8	3½	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
5¼	4⅛	ResrtsIntl B	36	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Restau Assc		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	Rex Nor .14t	6	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	5	RH-Med Svc	8	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Riblet Prod	6	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
5½	4	Richford In		10	4½	4	4⅛	
6⅛	3¾	Richton .20	7	11	4	3⅞	4	
2½	1⅛	Riker Maxs		64	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1⅞	1	Riker pf.30		9	1⅛	1	1⅛	
20⅝	15½	Riley Co	22	9	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
27	20⅛	RioAlgm .40	21	12	27	25⅞	27 +	⅞
18⅞	12⅞	RisdonM .36	6	40	13	12⅛	13⅛—	⅜
9¼	6¼	RittFin .0b	10	14	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Robino Lad	7	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Robintech	29	54	27	26	27 +	⅜
6⅛	4⅝	Reblin Ind	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3	1⅞	Rckwd Cmp	19	45	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Roland Intl		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
13⅝	9⅝	Rollins Intl	11	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅛	3½	Ronco Telep	6	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
4	3⅛	Rosenau Br		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅞	7⅝	Rosamor Co	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Rosamor wt		215	3⅛	3	3	
26½	19½	Rowan .14	16	3	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅜
12⅞	8	RwldPd .60t	12	3	8⅛	8½	8⅞+	⅛
9⅛	7	Royal Amer	46	5	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
3½	2⅝	RoyBus .32r	6	12	3	3	3	
6	4	RoyBch Col	4	12	4	4	4 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	RPS Prod		13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	½
2¼	1⅜	RSC Indust	26	35	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Rusco Ind		31	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Russeks Inc	6	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	11⅛	RussIWll .40	7	1	12	12	12	
33⅞	21⅛	Ryer Cff .30	121	2	22	21¾	22	
25⅞	17	Ryan H .05e	13	257	17⅞	17	17 —	⅜
31⅞	26⅛	Rydr Sys wt		9	27⅛	27½	27½	
7⅞	4⅝	Ryersn Hay		19	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
		S						
43⅝	36½	SabineR .44	26	2	39	39	39	
5½	4¼	SalfranSy A	4	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
21⅝	16	StJohnsT .62	6	2	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
8⅞	7½	Salem Corp	125	14	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
30⅞	19½	Sambo Rest	34	74	23	21	22⅛+	1⅝
7¼	6⅛	S Carlo .82e		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
118⅞	117¼	SDgo pf9.84		1	119	119	119 +	⅛
14½	13⅞	SDieG pf 1		1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
12⅞	12¼	SDie G pf.98		2	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	¼
39	34⅞	SnJWW 2.06	9	16	38	37⅞	38 —	¼
7¼	5⅝	Santitas .12	15	67	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Sargent Ind		18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
7¼	6⅛	Saturn Airw	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
17½	13⅝	Saundr Lea	10	5	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅜
7	5	Savoy Ind		2	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8½	7¼	Scheuitt Ind	8	20	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
3⅞	3	Schiller Ind		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
4¼	2⅞	SciMgt .08e	12	10	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Scient Atlan	20	5	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
10	8	Scope Ind		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	6	Scottex Cp	9	11	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
35⅝	23⅞	ScottyHo .05	34	54	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+	1⅛
19¼	15	Scurry Rain	143	13	15¾	15⅞	15⅞+	½
9	8	SbdAlMll .30	4	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
22	14⅛	Sea Contain	13	16	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	SearsInd .44	7	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	
10	7⅝	Season All	12	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15⅝	11	SecMl 1.17e	9	72	11⅝	11	11½—	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	SecMtln wt		13	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
15¾	8	Sec Plastics	9	4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8	Selas Cp .27		72	8½	7⅞	8 —	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	eSligm Asso	5	8	6⅛	6¼	6¼+	⅛
14⅝	11⅞	SeligL .10r	8	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
23½	12⅞	Semtec .48t	12	9	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
1⅜	½	Sequoyah In		26	1⅛	1	1	
14⅝	9	ServicoCo 1	11	12	10⅛	9¾	10	
6⅛	4	Servo Corp	11	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
14⅝	10	Servotr 1.37t	8	4	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
13⅝	11⅞	Seton Co .45	10	1	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	¼
8⅝	6⅝	SGL Ind .45t	10	7	8	7⅞	7⅞ —	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Shattck Don	29	1	8	8	8	
13⅝	9⅝	SheltrR .05e	10	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24½	16	Shaw In .17e	13	15	16⅞	16	16⅞+	¼
13⅝	10⅝	ShndCp .71t	7	2	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
21¼	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	22	22	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
35	24½	Sherwd Med	14	16	24	24	24 —	½
15⅞	14	Showbt .40a	8	19	14⅛	13⅞	14	
13	9¼	ShulmTr En	12	28	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	¼
10⅝	8⅛	SierrPa .03e	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11⅞	10	Sifco Ind .24	12	5	10½	10⅛	10½+	½
9⅛	6⅝	Sigma Inst	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18½	14⅛	SignetCp .40	11	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
12⅛	9	SikesCp .50	8	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5	4⅛	Simc St .20b	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	7⅛	Simkins .50	10	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7	4½	Simpxln .41t	8	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	Simplex Wir		8	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
3⅛	2⅝	Sifkin SmRf	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅛	12⅞	SkyCity Strs	13	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
4⅞	3¼	SMDInd .58t	9	9	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Solitron .06		33	7⅛	7	7⅛	
16⅞	11¼	Sonder Brdc	9	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Sorg Paper		12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
38½	21	Soundsn .40	9	x35	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
115⅞	112⅞	SCE pf8.96		1	114	114	114 —	½
22¼	19	SC 5.2pf 1.30		17	19¾	19⅛	19¾	
17	16⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		6	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
15⅝	14½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		7	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
15⅛	14⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Sou Real Ut	10	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	
64½	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	35	4	59	58¾	59	
38⅞	33	Swstinv .70a	15	12	38⅞	37½	38⅛+	1⅛
24½	14	Specity Rest	11	24	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
7¾	5⅝	Spector Ind	17	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10	7⅝	Spectra 20	7	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4	SpedOP .19t	16	1	4	4	4	
8⅝	5⅝	Spelzmn Ind	4	19	6	5⅝	5⅞	
9¼	6⅛	Spencer .32t	6	8	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
12⅞	9½	Splentex .68	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅞	17	StdCoosa .90	8	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
5	2⅞	Std Dredge		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	StdDredg pf		z100	11	11	11	
25¼	16	StdMolA .42	12	24	18⅛	17¾	17⅞—	⅜
3½	2½	StdPac Corp	5	5	2½	2½	2½	
24	17⅝	StThoms .36	8	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	¼
20½	17	Stange .20	22	12	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
4⅞	4	Stardust Inc	12	3	4	4	4 —	⅛
12⅞	9⅛	StarSmk .60	7	2	10¼	10	10⅛	
15⅞	9¼	Starrett Hou	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅝	12⅞	StateSL .48e	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
24⅜	14⅝	Statham Ins	16	19	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	½
5⅞	4	Steimel Inc	18	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅝	7½	Steiber Ind	13	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1½	⅞	Stellar Ind		6	1	⅞	⅞	
31⅝	21⅛	StpanCh .20	16	3	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Sterl Electr		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Sterl Extru	14	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4	SterlPre .38t	8	42	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
15⅞	10½	Sterndent	10	21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
47½	38	Sternco A	43	24	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞+	⅜
7⅞	4½	Steveckntt	5	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	StopShop .90	11	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
18⅞	12⅞	STPCorp .60	12	36	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Stratln Grp	6	3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
5⅞	4⅛	Struth Wells		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Summit Org	3	17	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	6	SunCity1 .25	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22	19⅝	Sun Elec Cp	16	2	21⅛	21½	21½—	⅛
9¼	6	Sunair .12e	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7	5⅛	SupFdSv .20	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3 5-16	2 9-16	Supercr .10e	6	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Sup Ind Intl	10	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14	Sup Surg Mf	15	20	15	14½	14½—	½
29⅝	19¼	Superscop	9	33	22½	21⅝	22⅛+	½
2⅝	1⅛	Supronics		6	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
9	6⅛	Susquhana	16	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅞	12	Susqu pf.25k		6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
8⅝	5	Synalloy	8	2	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
87¼	64⅜	Syntex .40	22	562	69¼	67	67⅛—	⅞
32⅝	26	Sysco .05e	215	38	30	30	30 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	System Eng	22	41	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅜
		T						
3⅝	2½	Tanger Ind		27	3½	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
17½	14⅝	Tasty B .88a	9	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13½	10	Techcl Oper	19	11	10	9⅞	10	
3	2⅛	Techcl Tape	8	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19¾	11⅝	Tchnicolor	12	19	13⅛	12⅝	13 +	⅜
27¾	19½	Telefix 1.29t	8	28	19⅝	18⅞	19⅞+	⅜
34½	24¼	Teiprompt	33	232	29⅞	27½	29⅛+	1½
5¼	3⅝	Tenna Corp		3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
8	5⅛	Tenneco wt		19	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Tenney Eng		4	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	4½	Tensor Cp	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
25	14⅝	Teradyn Inc	53	2	17⅛	17	17 —	⅜
25¾	19⅝	TesorPet wt		51	23⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅞
8	5⅝	Texasint Co	17	17	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
66½	62½	TxPL pf4.56		z100	64	64	64	
7⅞	5⅛	Texstar	7	13	5½	5¼	5½+	⅜
25⅛	17⅛	Textron wt		2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
5⅝	3⅞	TFI Co Inc	12	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	6⅝	ThorMk .25r		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	Thflmrt .05e		2	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
14⅞	3	Tidwell .27	8	7	9	9	9 —	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	Timple Ind	7	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6¼	Tlmus Opt	132	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
25⅝	14	Tokheim .35	13	21	16¾	16⅛	16½	
11½	6⅛	Tolchin Inst	7	15	7	7	7	
105½	101	TolEd pf7.76		z100	101	101	101	
58	56	TolEd pf4.25		z200	56½	56½	56½	
24⅞	15⅝	ToppGu .15e	18	1	17	17	17 +	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	TotalPet NA	22	12	7 9-16	7 7-16	7 9-16+	3-16
8	5⅝	TownCnt .20	8	x3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	TranLux .35	23	30	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Trnsair .01e		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
26⅞	16	TWA wt 2		299	18⅞	18	18⅝—	½
9⅛	6⅞	Treadw .31t	11	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
9⅛	7	TriStMt .06e	7	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	8	50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9¼	5¼	Tuftco Corp	7	44	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
12½	8	Turbodyne	14	27	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞—	⅛
28⅞	23¼	TrnerCon 1a	8	3	24¼	24	24¼+	½
13⅝	9	TwinFair In	9	20	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Tyco Labs	9	82	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	⅜
		U-V						
2⅞	2⅛	UIP Corp	12	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12⅝	11⅞	UnFlnl .74t	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
25⅝	19¾	UnInvest .60	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
27½	25⅝	UnaTr 2.32e	10	x51	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	½
7¼	6	Unam Tr wt		5	6	6	6	
4	3¼	UnAsbes .07	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	UnBrand wt		31	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
12⅞	9¼	Un Dollar St	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3	2½	Unit Foods	7	9	2½	2½	2½	
6⅛	4⅛	UnNat Corp	19	25	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
4⅝	4⅛	UnNatCp wi		3	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
1⅛	⅞	UnNatCp wt		3	½	½	½	
⅞	⅛	UnNll wt wi		109	¾	¾	¾	
10⅛	9⅞	Un Nat pt.70		8	10	10	10	
32⅛	26⅝	USBnT 1.37e		11	28⅝	28¼	28⅛+	¼
7⅝	6¼	US Cer .10e	10	7	6½	6½	6½	
19¼	12⅛	US Filter	16	100	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
21¾	19⅞	USLsR 1.70e	13	9	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
2⅛	2	USLsg R wt		6	2	2	2 —	⅛
3⅝	2½	USNat Rsrc		9	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
10⅞	7	US Radium	10	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
16½	15	USRitln 1.36	16	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6½	US Reductn	10	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
14⅝	10⅞	USRubR .54	10	1	11	11	11 —	⅛
29½	22⅛	Unitek Corp	19	2	23½	23½	23½	
31	22⅞	Unity Buy S	22	6	28	28	28 +	⅛
5	3⅝	UnivCig .05e	8	15	4¼	4	4 —	⅜
2⅞	1⅞	UnvCon .09t	26	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	11½	Unv Marion		4	12	12	12 +	⅛
9	5⅝	Univ Resrcs	19	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾+	⅛
13⅝	10¼	UnvSav .33e	8	10	12⅛	12	12 +	⅛
18⅞	13⅝	UrisBldg wt		4	16⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	
8⅞	5½	URS Systms	11	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
13⅞	13	Utah IgS .80		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7	5	UVInd wt		9	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
7½	4½	Val DDr Ind	8	16	5¼	4⅝	5	
20⅝	8⅛	VallesS 1.36t	9	29	9	8¼	8⅞—	⅛
6½	4½	Valley Mtal	31	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	10⅝	Valmac .26e	7	62	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5	Valspar .24	10	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
5½	3⅝	ValueLin D		22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15⅛	9⅝	VanDorn .28	10	1	11⅝	11¾	11¾—	⅛
3⅞	2½	Varo Inc	23	12	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
23	16½	Veeco .14e	12	7	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
17	11½	Venicin .20b	8	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	¼
5¼	3⅝	Vernitron	13	45	4⅛	3⅞	4	
5½	3⅝	Vertipil Inc	12	40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
10¾	7⅝	Vesely Co	19	3	8	8	8	
34⅞	22½	Velco Offsh	42	380	24½	23⅞	24⅛+	¼
5⅞	3	Viewlex		14	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14⅝	9½	Viking Genl	3	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Vikoa Inc		11	6⅞	6¾	6¾+	⅛
17¼	9⅞	Vintage Ent	7	11	11¼	11	11¼—	¼
8⅛	5⅛	VLN Corp	8	24	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
5⅛	3⅞	Vol Merch	33	8	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
12⅞	13⅝	Voplex .60	6	3	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅜
7½	5⅝	Vulc Cp .10	17	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	
5⅝	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
		W-Y-Z						
7⅝	5¾	WabMag .10	21	21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
17⅝	11⅝	Wackht .28b	16	16	14¼	14	14¼+	⅜
5⅛	3⅝	WadlEq .10e	34	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
18⅛	13⅞	WagnrEl .48	8	4	14	14	14	
10⅝	6⅛	Wainoco Oil	24	37	8½	7⅞	8¼+	7-16
17¾	16	WalcoN .20r	9	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
22¼	16½	WardCR Dg	21	22	17	16¼	17 +	¼
8½	4⅛	WardsCo .20	14	11	5⅜	5	5⅜+	⅜
14	7⅛	WarC pfC.05		43	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
37	26⅝	WasPstB .40	13	48	28⅛	27½	28⅛+	⅜
15	13¼	WasRIT 1.04	15	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
5⅞	4½	Welman Co	7	3	5	5	5	
6⅛	4¼	Weid Tu Am	17	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8	6⅛	Wellco Ent	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅝	12⅞	WellsNat Sv	12	19	14⅝	14½	14½—	¼
22¼	15¼	WestChP .72	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
61¾	59⅝	WTex pf4.40		z30	60½	60	60½+	½
3⅝	2	Weslats Pll		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Westrn Pet	21	36	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅝	17⅛	Westn Finl	8	10	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
2⅝	1½	Wstrn Orbls		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	WstPac I wt		1	3	3	3	
15⅝	9⅞	Westran Ind	12	301	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅜
11⅝	8½	Whitaker .34	7	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Whitehl El	6	34	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Whitakr wt		48	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
2½	1⅝	Wichita Ind	81	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Willcx Gibb	8	26	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
16⅛	13	Wmhous .20	9	13	13	12⅞	13	
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	28	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
12⅝	8⅛	Wilson .20c	14	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
5⅞	4½	WilsonBr .29	8	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8	Winkimn .40	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛	5	Winston Mll	9	22	6	5⅞	5⅞+	¼
16	12	WolfHB .24	11	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Wolv Ind .32	7	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
22	16⅝	Wood In .72t	10	4	18¼	18	18 —	⅜
15	9¼	Woodmoor	4	18	12½	11⅞	11⅞—	½
12⅞	8⅛	Worces Cont	7	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Wrather Cp		26	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har	41	38	1⅝	1¼	1⅛—	1-16
10¼	6⅛	WTC Air .10	17	58	6⅞	6¼	6¼—	½
40⅝	24⅝	WUllnc .10e	13	121	23¾	23	23 —	1⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Wyle Labs		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	24	Wynn Oil	13	20	23	22	22⅛—	1⅝
12½	11¼	WymBan .40	10	17	12¼	12	12⅛	
17⅝	11⅝n	Yates Ind	18	51	14⅝	13⅞	14 —	⅛
4⅞	4	Zero Mfg	35	20	4	4	4	
8½	5⅜	ZimHom .24	20	6	6⅛	6	6	
2⅞	2⅛	Zion Foods		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

INDUSTRIALS

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
20314	Abitibi	$11¾	11½	11¾+	¼
357	Acklands	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
2003	Agra Ind	$13	12⅞	13	
8360	Alta Gas T	$16¾	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
100	Alta Nat	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
1255	Alco Cent	$14⅛	14	14	
300	Argus C pr	$14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
150	Atl Sugar	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4876	Bank N S	$36⅛	35⅞	36⅛+	⅜
4851	Bell Canad	$44¼	44	44¼+	⅛
109	BC Forest	$34	34	34 +	1
610	Block Bros	320	315	315	
1530	Bovis Cor	275	270	275 —	5
830	Bralor Res	265	260	265 —	5
7093	Burns Fds	$19½	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
341	Calgary P	$28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
84	Can Malt	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
2450	C Packrs	$25	25	25 —	¼
1057	Can Perm	$23	22¾	22¾—	⅛
3250	C Cablesy	$19⅛	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
850	C Hydro	$11¾	11⅛	11⅝—	⅜
10805	C Imp Bank	$29⅞	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
2790	C Ind Gas	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
437	Cdn Tire	$62	60¼	62 +	1¾
4237	Celanese	480	470	475 —	10
830	C Holiday I	$13	13	13 +	⅛
9650	Con Bldg	315	305	310	
3170	Con Distrb	$34½	33⅞	34⅛+	⅜
10482	Cons Gas	$17	16¾	16¾	
3025	Crush Intl	$15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
107	Cygnus A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
100	Cygnus B	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9287	Dolasco	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
11835	Dom Store	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
906	Dupont	$33½	33	33 —	⅜
13079	Dylex L A	$11⅛	11	11	
3546	Falcon	$73½	72	72½—	1
1250	Fed Grain	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 13, 1973

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
115	Fraser	$21¼	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
1225	Gen Distrb	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅜
650	GL Paper	$22⅝	22½	22½	
100	Gt W Lite	$76⅛	76¼	76⅛+	1½
1310	Greyhnd	$22½	22¼	22½—	⅛
470	Guar Trst	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
3376	Gulf Can	$34⅛	34	34⅛+	1
2750	Hawker S	450	435	440 —	5
21735	H Bay Co	$21¼	20⅜	21⅛+	⅜
49125	Huron Erl	$32¼	31¼	31½—	⅛
6120	IAC	$18¼	17⅞	18⅛—	⅜
640	Indusmin	$12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
810	Inland Gas	$12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
3097	Inpr Pipe	$27	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
7330	Inv Grp A	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
5490	Kaps Tran	$9	8½	9	
32290	Kaiser Re	335	280	290 —	40
2525	Koffler	$19¼	19	19⅛+	¼
1956	Labatt	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
1385	LOnt Cem	365	360	360 —	5
1037	Laura Sec	$11⅛	11	11 —	1
630	Lob Co A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5300	Lob Co B	$6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
4210	Loeb M	$5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
6715	MB Ltd	$31½	31⅛	31¼+	⅛
620	M Ll Mills	$19	19	19	
6205	Moore	$52	51½	52 +	⅜
510	Morse A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4653	Noranda	$53	49	53 +	1
4231	Nor Ctl G	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6840	OSF Ind	$77⅛	77¼	77⅛	
5743	Oshawa A	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
1100	Pembin A	$6	6	6	
151	Petrofina	$31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	
395	Reed Osir	$11⅛	11¼	11¼	
703	Rothman	$14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
100	Scotts	$19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
1455	Shell Can	$53½	53	53 —	⅜
1436	Simpsons	$33⅞	33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
315	Simpson S	$49½	49½	49½+	⅜
1330	Slater Stl	$12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
1320	St Brodcst	$13¾	13	13¾+	¾
12885	Stelco	$32⅞	32⅞	33	
200	Teledynes	490	480	483 —	5
405	Texaco	$69½	69	69½+	½
300	Thom Nes	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
2344	Tor Dm Bk	$33⅛	33	33⅛+	⅛
2350	Traders A	$20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
1847	Tr Can PL	$39⅝	38	38⅞+	⅛
7347	Trans Mt	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅜
1230	Un Carbid	$18	17½	17½—	⅛
6830	Un Gas	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	¼
100	Union Oil	$16½	16½	16½—	⅛
300	Van Der	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3400	Weldwod	$17⅞	17	17⅛+	½
103	Westburne	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3640	W Cdn Seed	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
400	Westnhse	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅜
753	Weston	$21⅛	21½	21½	
2098	White Pas	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
1025	Woodwd A	$30¼	30	30	

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
14725	Agnico E	340	330	340 —	5
300	Bethlm	$16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
4750	Brenda M	535	510	530 +	10
50500	Brunswk	490	475	475 —	15
19720	Camflo	550	535	550 —	15
5100	C Tung	205	200	200	
9133	Chemaloy	360	345	350	
3114	Coldstm	400	370	400 +	20
11200	C Morisn	216	211	212 +	2
2725	C Rambler	350	350	350	
600	Conwest	700	675	675 —	35
4530	Cop Fields	195	180	180 —	15
4314	Craigmt	685	665	680 +	10
25935	Denison	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
4300	Dicknsn	320	300	300 —	20
4550	East Sull	330	320	320 —	5
3550	Falcon C	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3125	Gnt Mascl	390	380	385 —	5
4540	Gubraltar	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
900	Hollinger	$47	46½	47 +	⅛
3882	Int Mogul	$15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
24007	Kerr Add	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
425	Lab Min	$43	42½	43 +	½
800	Liberian	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1000	LL Lac	198	198	198 —	4
10577	Madeline	495	485	495 +	5
151	Mattgml	$39⅞	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
3050	Orchan	595	570	580 —	5
1934	Pamour	395	380	380 —	20
1536	Patino N V	$24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
819	Pine Point	$31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2325	Placer	$54	53¾	54 +	⅜
8375	Rayrock	120	116	120 +	3
28561	Sherritt	$17⅛	17	17¼+	⅛
150	Sigma	$13	13	13 +	½
635	Steep R	197	195	195	
3165	Sullivan	350	335	340	
918	Teck Cor A	450	450	450 +	10
615	Teck Cor B	410	400	400 —	10
409	U Keno	515	500	505 —	50
231761	U Siscoe	$12¼	935	10⅝	
4403	Upp Can	285	275	280 —	9
1855	West Mine	277	275	275 —	10
3820	Whithorse	415	405	405 —	15
700	Willroy	115	115	115	
15453	Yk Bear	415	400	405 —	5
	OIL & GAS				
1373	Alminex	615	605	610 +	10
1600	A Quasar P	$20	19¾	20	
12250	Chieftan D	$13¼	12	12¼—	⅛
397	Ciarcan	720	710	720 —	20
933	Francana	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
175	Gt COlsds	840	840	840 —	10
100	Gr Plains	$33	33	33 —	½
6520	Houston O	380	365	380 +	10
14200	Lochiel	300	271	292 —	8
1800	Page Pet	270	270	270	
5820	PanCan P	$15¾	15½	15½—	¼
20101	Pan Ocean	$16½	15½	16⅛+	⅝
2300	Petrol	135	132	133 —	2
1200	Ram	277	275	275 —	2
3250	Siebens	$15¼	14½	14½—	¾
12550	Sundale O	850	825	840 +	15
800	Voyager P	673	652	660 —	15

Total sales 2,67,522 shares

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4655	Algoma	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	¼
170	Asbestos	$18⅝	18½	19⅛+	¼
5583	Bank Mont	$20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
3725	Bombard	460	450	453 —	20
271	Brinco	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1475	CAE Ind	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
4700	Cdn Indust	$17¼	17	17¼	
800	Cdn Int Pow S	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
1400	Com BusM	$14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
408	Con Bath	$21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
332	Crn Zell A	$21⅛	21	21	
100	Dom Glass	$12⅝	12½	12⅝+	½
1775	Dom Text	$9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
122	Gaz Metro	$5	5	5 —	⅛
820	Imasco	$33	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
300	Ivaco	$21¾	21¾	21¾—	⅛
485	Molson A	$27⅛	27½	27⅛	
1725	Mont Trust	$21	20¾	20¾+	⅛
1785	Power Cp	$12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
5630	Price Co	$16⅞	16¼	16⅞+	⅛
200	Rolland A	$8	8	8	
2389	Royal Bank	$35⅛	34½	35 +	⅜
570	Royal Trust	$53¼	53	53¼+	¼
3650	Steinberg A	$27⅞	28¾	28¾—	⅛
500	Super Elec	230	230	230	
100	Unican Secs	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	½
500	Zellers	$18¾	18¾	18¾	

Total sales unavailable shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 13, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.68	5.80
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.95	5.42
Incom	4.12	4.52
Insur	9.44	10.35
Advisrs	4.46	4.87
Aetn aF	9.67	10.57
Afuture F	11.33	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.83	.91
Allstate	14.12	15.18
Alpha	14.48	15.83
Amcap	6.45	7.05
Am Diver	10.64	11.63
Am Eqity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.42	9.20
Incme	8.99	9.83
Invest	8.52	9.31
Speci	8.12	8.87
Stock	8.44	9.22
Am Grth	6.10	6.67
Am Insin	5.49	6.00
Am Invs	5.25	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.85	9.67
AmN Gth	2.79	3.05
Anchor Group:		
Capit	6.22	6.82
Grwth	8.99	9.85
Incme	7.76	8.50
Fd Inv	8.34	9.14
Vent	9.45	10.36
Wash N	13.44	14.73
Astron	4.24	4.63
Audax Fd	9.86	10.77
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.14	5.59
Fnd B	7.58	8.24
Stock	6.13	6.67
Scien	4.64	5.04
BLC Grth	12.69	13.87
Babson	11.83	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.86	8.36
Bayrk Gr	6.06	6.45
Beacn Hil	10.85	N.L.
Beacn In	12.56	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.73	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.13	5.61
Bondstk	5.42	5.92
Bost Fdn	10.56	11.54
Brwn Fd	3.91	4.27
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.27	15.63
Candn	22.40	24.53
Divid	3.94	4.32
NatW S	10.42	11.42
NY Vnt	12.39	13.57
Burnh Fd	11.61	N.L.
CG Fund	11.11	12.01
Capem	7.97	8.73
Capit Gth	2.99	3.28
Capit Sh	6.18	6.77
Cap Trin	13.30	14.54
Centry Sh	unavail	
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.62	12.73
Bond	9.66	10.56
Com St	1.47	1.61
Grwth	6.08	6.64
Incom	7.15	7.81
Speci	1.90	2.08
Vent	9.72	10.62
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.61	10.50
Frt Cap	7.03	7.68
Shrhld	8.08	8.83
Speci	7.62	8.33
Chemicl	11.48	12.55
Co'onial:		
Cnvrt	10.54	11.52
Equty	3.74	4.09
Fund	10.76	11.76
Grwth	6.81	7.44
Incom	9.94	10.86
Vent	4.43	4.81
Colu Grth	13.43	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.34	1.45
Cwlth C	1.62	1.75
Comp Gr	7.11	7.77
Comp As	5.07	5.55
Comp Cp	5.71	6.26
Comp Bd	8.80	9.57
Comp Fd	8.49	9.23
Concord	10.86	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.57	13.12
Constel G	5.63	6.15
Cont Mut	8.60	N.L.
Cont Gth	8.45	8.92
Clry Cap	15.25	16.49
Crn WDiv	6.04	6.60
Crn WDal	7.32	8.00
Davge Fd	11.86	N.L.d
deVegh	65.22	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.86	11.87
Delaw	10.82	11.93
Delta	5.93	6.48
Dir Cap	5.47	5.99
Dodg Cox	15.98	N.L.
Drexel	12.26	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.95	13.10
Levge	16.17	17.72
Spl Inc	7.98	8.75
Third C	10.42	11.42
E&E Fd	3.57	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.22	9.01
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.00	10.93
Grwth	15.88	17.36
Incom	6.38	6.97
Speci	8.54	9.33
Stock	13.78	15.06
Ebrstdt	11.30	12.35
EDIE Spl	24.81	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.48	9.29
Eq Pro	3.39	3.72
Fd Am	8.09	8.87
Egret Gt	13.84	15.04
Ellun Tr	18.41	
Emor Sec	4.87	5.32
Energy	12.21	N.L.
Equity F	9.12	9.97
Fairfld	9.74	10.64
Farm Bu	10.57	N.L.
Fed Reg	11.47	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.37	10.24
Capit	12.44	13.60
Contfd	9.54	
Dstny	7.25	
Essex	12.41	
Evrst	12.18	13.31
Fidel	16.92	18.49
Puritn	10.08	11.02
Salem	4.61	5.04
Trend	25.46	28.92
Financial Pros:		
Dyna	4.69	N.L.
Indust	4.56	N.L.
Incom	6.08	N.L.
Vent	4.57	N.L.
Fst Investors:		
Disco	6.66	7.30
Grwth	8.27	9.06
Stock	8.75	9.58
Fst Mult	9.08	N.L.
Fst Sierr	4.90	5.37
Forum Group:		
Cimp F	10.76	N.L.
100 Fd	12.78	N.L.
101 Fd	9.15	N.L.
Twen F	6.50	N.L.
Fnd Gth	5.16	45.6
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.59	6.11
Incom	12.22	13.36
Mutal	9.67	10.57
Speci	11.13	12.16
Foursq	9.91	10.83
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.48	10.39
Grwth	7.99	8.75
Utils	5.60	6.14
Incom	2.03	2.22
US Gov	10.07	11.04
FdF Dap	10.67	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.94	10.86
Impac	8.42	9.20
Ind Trd	13.24	14.47
Pilot	7.88	8.61
Gatewy	9.34	10.10
GE S& S	38.64	
Gen Sec	7.30	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.61	7.23
Balan	8.23	8.97
Com St	11.96	13.08
GrthFd A	5.04	5.51
Grth Ind	22.42	N.L.
Guard M	24.70	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.49	4.90
Grwth	7.44	8.13
Incom	6.35	6.94
H&C Fd	12.39	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.81	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.71	9.52
Hedge	7.63	N.L.
Heritge	2.28	2.41
Hor Man	19.77	21.37
151 Group:		
Grwth	4.31	4.71
Incom	4.06	4.44
Trus sh	12.56	13.73
Trus un	3.39	
Imp Cap	10.67	11.66
Imp Gth	7.89	8.62
IncF Am	14.20	15.56
IncF Bos	6.57	7.25
Industry	3.59	3.93
INTGN	9.67	10.46
ICA	13.92	15.21
Inv Guld	8.51	N.L.
Inv Indic	4.65	
Inves Bos	12.80	13.99
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.54	
IDS ndi	6.64	7.21
Mutl	10.48	11..
Prog	4.84	5.26
Stock	21.28	23.1..
Select	9.58	10.30
Var Py	9.34	10.15
Inv Resh	5.21	5.69
Istel	22.24	22.95
Ivy	8.32	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.99	10.86
Janus F	17.22	N.L.
J Hanck	8.61	9.36
J Hanc Sl	9.09	9.78
Johnstn	27.42	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.85	6.4
Cus B1	19.15	20.03
Cus B2	20.81	22.81
Cus B4	8.99	9.85
Cus K1	7.86	8.62
Cus K2	6.86	7.52
Cus S1	24.37	26.73
Cus S2	11.98	13.13
Cus S3	8.97	9.83
Cus S4	5.14	5.63
Polar	4.58	5.01
Knickb	6.65	7.28
Knick Gt	8.59	9.40
Lenox Fd	5.93	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.52	18.07
Lex Gr	8.99	9.83
Lex Rh	14.98	16.37
Liberty Fd	6.15	6.72
Life Stk	6.97	7.62
Life Ins	9.18	10.03
Linc Ntl	9.19	10.03
Ling	3.79	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.74	N.L.
Mut	15.28	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.90	7.47
A Bus	3.31	3.59
Bnd Db	10.95	11.97
Luth Bro	11.18	12.22
Luth Inc	9.97	10.90
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.67	5.12
Incom	9.13	9.99
Pllgm	10.07	11.01
Manhtn	4.43	4.84
Mkt Gth	2.95	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.46	9.27
Indep	8.08	8.85
Mass	12.06	13.22
Mass Financl:		
MIT	12.15	13.28
MIG	14.28	15.61
MID	14.53	15.88
MFD	14.61	15.97
MCD	15.84	17.31
Mates	3.09	N.L.
Mathers	13.00	N.L.
Mid AM	6.00	6.56
MONY F	11.94	13.05
Mut Ben	10.71	11.74
MIF Fd	8.06	8.71
MIF Gth	5.00	5.41
M OmaG	5.52	5.67
M Omaht	9.61	10.45
Mut Shrs	16.40	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.00	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.73	10.95
Natl Ind	10.97	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.85	10.77
Bond	5.10	5.57
Divid	4.10	4.48
Grwth	8.40	9.18
Pf Stk	6.80	7.43
Incom	5.14	5.62
Stock	7.57	8.27
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.67	18.12
Groth	11.51	12.51
Side	17.80	19.35
Neuw Cel	5.53	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.98	N.L.
New Wld	14.05	15.36
Newton	16.58	18.13
Nich Strg	21.10	N.L.
Noreast	15.71	N.L.
Oceangr	7.09	N.L.
Omega	8.12	8.84
One Wms	17.55	N.L.
ONeill Fd	12.75	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.90	8.63
AIM	11.15	12.19
Time	8.85	9.67
OTC Sec	10.64	11.57
Param M	8.26	9.03
Paul Rvr	7.77	8.50
Penn Sq	7.11	N.L.
Pa Mut	3.10	N.L.
Phila	7.59	8.32
Pine St	10.87	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.87	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.18	8.94
Fund	11.90	13.01
II	9.95	10.87
Plan Inv	10.79	11.79
Pilgrim	14.53	15.88
Price Funds:		
Grwth	29.96	N.L.
N Era	11.69	N.L.
N Hrlz	34.55	N.L.
Voyag	10.87	11.88
Pro Fund	9.83	N.L.
Pro Prtf	unavail	
Provid	4.45	4.86
Prov Gth	9.01	9.85
Pru SIP	11.29	12.33
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.29	12.34
Equit	9.73	10.63
Georg	16.85	17.54
Grwth	11.71	12.80
Incom	8.50	9.29
Invest	10.40	11.37
Vista	11.32	12.37
Revere	8.70	9.51
Rintrst	14.29	15.77
Sagitars	2.67	N.L.
Schustr	9.70	10.60
Schust Sp	10.24	11.19
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	19.36	19.61
Spec 1	34.78	N.L.
Balan	17.45	N.L.
Com St	11.37	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.85	4.22
Ivest	7.26	7.96
Ultra	8.37	9.17
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	9.24	10.10
Sel Opp	11.53	12.60
Sel Spl	14.20	15.52
Sent Gth	10.40	11.30
Sentry F	16.15	17.55
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.80	4.15
Entrp	6.32	6.91
Flet Fd	4.75	5.19
Harbr	8.07	8.82
Legal	6.71	7.33
Pace	10.10	11.04
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	21.34	23.32
Incom	18.39	20.10
Invest	10.50	11.48
Sherm D	12.18	N.L.
Side Fd	7.72	8.46
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.12	9.97
Invest	11.54	12.61
Trust	8.78	9.60
Ven	11.49	12.56
SB Eqty	11.43	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.43	N.L.
SoGen Int	13.39	14.02
Sw Invs	9.13	9.87
Swln Gt	7.58	8.19
Sover Inv	12.29	13.46
Spectra	6.34	6.95
S&P IntD	9.79	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.20	5.68
Div Fd	5.49	6.00
Prog F	5.72	6.25
StFrm Gt	5.09	N.L.
S Frm In	10.00	N.L.
State St	50.32	50.80
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.53	N.L.
Asso F	1.31	N.L.
Invest	1.59	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	23.10	N.L.
Cap O	17.50	N.L.
Stock	16.68	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.65	7.29
Incom	8.87	9.72
Sumit	10.01	10.07
Tech	6.85	7.51
Sync Gth	8.17	8.93
TMR App	9.55	10.44
Teacher	10.15	10.36
Temp Gt	9.58	10.47
Towr Cap	6.07	6.63
Trns Cap	9.07	9.86
Trav Eq	11.44	12.54
Tudr Hed	14.18	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.98	3.27
TwnC Inc	4.19	4.59
USAA Gt	12.68	N.L.
US GovSe	10.22	10.38
Unit Mut	8.07	11.01
Unifund	9.90	10.82
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.77	16.1
Nat Inv	9.51	10.39
U Cap	11.16	12.26
Whteh	13.92	15.21
United Funds:		
Accm	7.75	8.49
Bond	8.17	8.95
Con Gr	10.96	12.01
Con Inc	10.83	11.87
Incom	14.49	15.88
Scien	7.52	8.24
Vang	7.71	8.45
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.24	6.84
Incom	4.89	5.36
Lev Grt	8.78	9.18
Spl Sit	4.07	4.46
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.79	8.44
Comm	8.33	9.10
Speci	8.68	9.49
Wndrbt	6.25	6.83
Vangd	2.33	2.55
Vanlg TN	6.96	
Var In P	4.37	4.75
Viking	6.17	N.L.
Wall St G	9.12	9.97
Wash M3	12.10	13.22
Waing Eq	12.14	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	24.46	26.73
Ivest	unavail	
Morg	12.38	13.53
Techv	unavail	
Trust	13.68	14.51
Wellsl	12.40	13.55
Wellin	11.76	12.85
Windr	8.59	9.39
West Ind	unavail	
Westf Grt	9.45	10.27
Wincp Fd	5.72	6.27
Winfield	4.70	5.15
Wisc Fd	6.23	6.81
Ziegler	10.42	11.39

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" " september 30 1972 $ US 24.72
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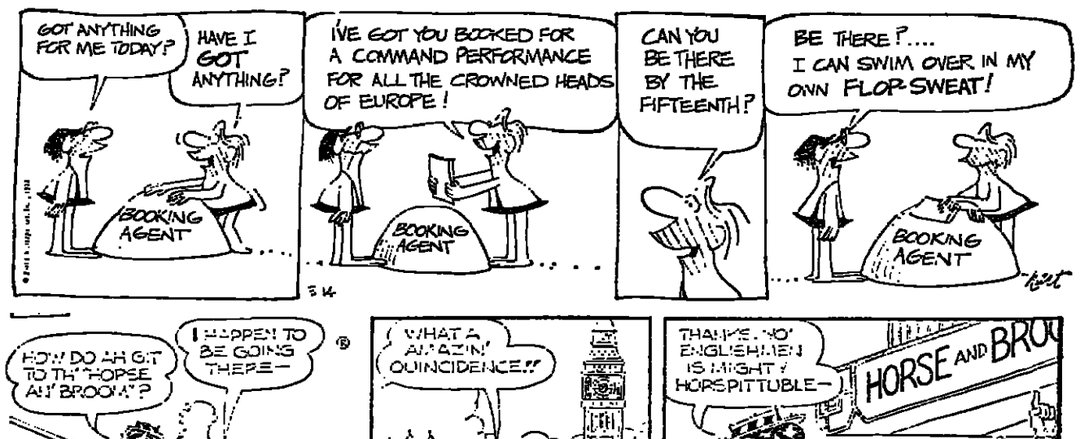
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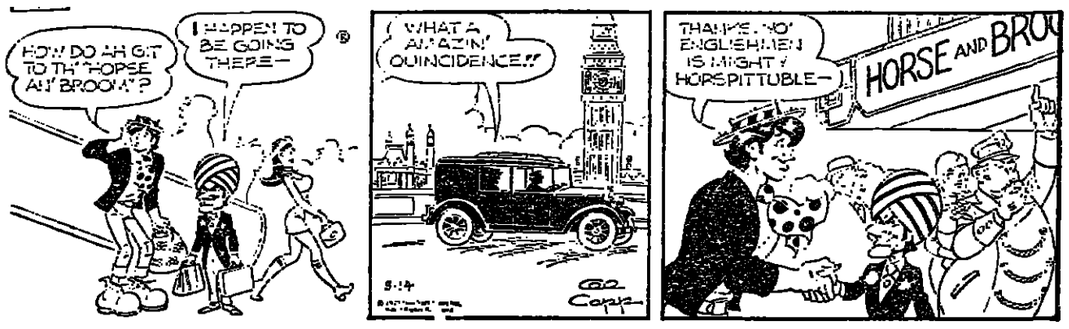
PEANUTS



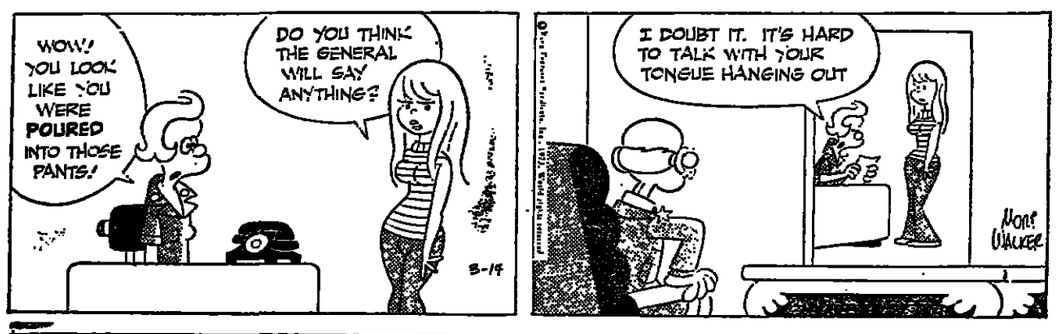
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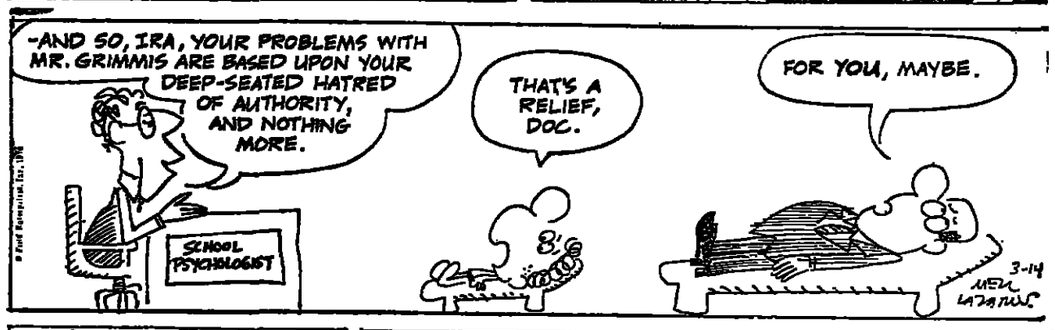
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WIZARD of ID



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South was rather strong for this sequence on the diagramed deal. But even with 16 high-card points and five-five distribution, he could not consider bidding more than two hearts after the one no-trump response. His real problem came on the next round, when his partner followed with two no-trump, a rare bid suggesting 10 high-card points, little fit in the majors and sound stoppers in the minor suits.

In practice he bid three hearts, completing the distributional picture but hiding his reserve strength. As South might have held a very weak hand, North no doubt should have passed, but he struggled on to four hearts, an action that satisfied South.

Bidding problems or not, the contract was a sound one. The declarer had to face a bad trump break.

It was clear from the bidding that there would be spade ruffs available in the dummy, so West led the heart jack in an attempt to remove dummy's trumps. Eleven tricks later, he had cause to regret this move.

South won and ran the club queen, losing to the king. East returned a diamond to his partner's ace, and when a diamond was continued, South played high from dummy and ruffed East's king. This favorable development gave South good reason to think that he need not risk the spade finesse. He cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade, following with minor-suit winners to discard two spades.

The position was now this:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ 6
◇ 64
♣ 5

WEST
♠ 10
♡ 1082
◇ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ K8
♡ —
◇ 9
♣ 9

SOUTH
♠ J
♡ KQ7
◇ —
♣ —

The last club was led from dummy, and when East produced the nine, South had to ruff high. West was able to discard his spade ten, but was helpless when the spade jack was led. He had to ruff with the eight to shut out dummy's six, and lead from the ten-two at the 12th trick into the queen-seven.

NORTH
♠ Q
♡ 654
◇ QJ642
♣ AJ52

WEST
♠ 1073
♡ J1082
◇ A73
♣ 1063

EAST
♠ K854
♡ 9
◇ K985
♣ K984

SOUTH (D)
♠ AJ962
♡ AKQ73
◇ 10
♣ Q7

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1N.T.	Pass
2♡	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	U	B		C	A	R	I	B		B	E	N	T
A	O	N	E		A	N	O	D	E		A	R	I	A
P	L	A	Y	I	N	G	P	O	L	I	T	I	C	S
E	F	L		M	I	L	E			N	I	N	E	S
			P	A	N	E		B	A	C	K			
S	A	L	O	M	E		R	E	P	A	S	T	S	
A	L	E	S			C	O	R	E	S		W	I	T
P	L	A	Y	E	D	H	O	R	S	E	W	I	T	H
S	I	S		N	E	E	D	Y			E	L	K	O
	S	E	S	T	E	T	S		D	O	L	L	A	R
		I	I	D	S		P	O	I	K				
S	U	M	A	C			C	O	O	L		O	H	S
P	L	A	Y	E	D	T	H	E	M	A	R	K	E	T
A	N	T	E		I	R	A	T	E		A	I	R	E
S	A	A	R		M	I	R	E	D		B	E	A	M

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I GUESS I LIKE BREAKFAST BEST OF ALL 'CAUSE SHE NEVER GIVES US CARROTS!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

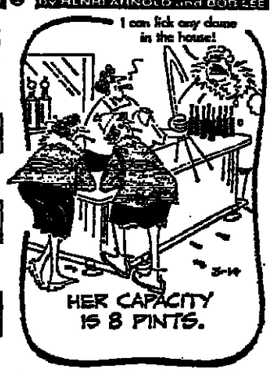
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VICLI

DARUG

HUCHAN

GEDDUR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOK ANNOY MOSQUE BLITHE
Answer: Sometimes played in one's absence—HOOKY

BOOKS

MEMOIR OF A REVOLUTIONARY

By Milovan Djilas. Translated from Serbo-Croat by Drenka Willen. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich. 402 pp. $12.

Reviewed by Edward Crankshaw

MILOVAN DJILAS was one of the most uncompromising and ruthless of the Yugoslav Communists. But at the height of his career, as the party's chief intellectual, a senior member of the revolutionary government which he had helped to power, and one of the three men closest to Tito, he started asking questions. He went too fast and too far. One day he was president of the Federal People's Assembly; the next he was stripped of his offices, expelled from the party, imprisoned.

But nothing could stop him. Even while he sat in the very prison to which he had once been consigned by the prewar dictatorship, he caused to be published in the West the most sweeping and closely argued indictment of Communism in theory and in practice that it is possible to imagine: "The New Class."

One of the many remarkable things about that book was the rigorous way in which the author kept himself out of it. Other men, turning their faces against the cause for which they had fought, suffered torture and killed during the best years of their lives, would have been at pains to justify themselves. But not Djilas. There was no apologia. He had seen the light and he was now describing the Communist world as he saw it with newly opened eyes: "I am a product of that world," he was content to write. "I have contributed to it. Now I am one of its critics." There was not the least suggestion of special pleading or the self-justifying argument of a man admitting error. It made for great dignity. It also offered a glimpse of intellectual pride on a breathtaking scale.

Later he started to write his autobiography, which, when completed, will presumably tell the whole story of his life, including the unfolding of the mental processes which led to his great reversal. But not yet. The first volume, "Land Without Justice," was a moving and beautifully written account of peasant childhood in the poverty-stricken, violence-ridden mountains of Montenegro. It was as though the poet that Djilas had aspired to be before he was ensnared by revolutionary politics had been reborn, purged of vanities and illusions by suffering heroically endured.

This second volume is in a different key. It is the story of the making of a revolutionary. Told with what appears to be total recall and with remarkable objectivity, it begins with the journey of the half-starving peasant youth from his mountain home to Belgrade: after a decade of underground struggle against the regime, it ends with the German onslaught which was to lead to the collapse of the monarchy and to the partisan war which brought Tito to power.

At first the young Djilas rebels without real direction. But soon, fanatical in his devotion to the task at hand, passionate and angry, but also puritanical, he finds himself a Communist—looking to Moscow and to Stalin as to the light of the world. Marxism-Leninism appeals to the intellectual in him. The painful and stern rigidities of party discipline satisfy in a most insidious form his own need to mortify the flesh and, at the same time, license him, the heir to a long tradition of tribal violence, to pursue and punish with a fanaticism closed against pity all those who are found wanting in their service to the cause.

Not that Djilas put it that way. It is impossible to know whether he realizes it or not. For again in this volume there is no self-justification. We are simply told what happened. And what a story it is!

While we read, there is no other world than the world of ruthlessly driving, ruthlessly harried conspiratorial activity. It is a world of police bullying and torture described with almost unbearable *matter-of-factness*; a world of informers, traitors, secret heroes; a world in which the first thing asked about a new comrade is whether he will stand up well to police pressure, the second whether he will submit to party discipline; a world in which even in prison revolutionary tribunals solemnly investigate the behavior of comrades under stress and pronounce verdicts of expulsion and anathema upon those who are found wanting; a world of primitive values crazily interwoven with the endless exercise of seeking to anticipate the Moscow line and to square it with reality.

But it is not an inhuman world. Djilas the poet is incapable of mentioning an individual, friend or foe, without bringing him alive. He was in love, and like all dedicated Communists in their day of struggle felt guilty about it. An emotional entanglement of any kind must surely dilute religious zeal! He need not have worried. He went on fighting with total single-mindedness, and his girl, whom he later married, did not try to weaken him; she managed to track down his prison cell and stood outside each day in a red sweater which he could just make out. She could not see his face in the shadows, but only his hands through the bars.

It is a wholly closed world into which we are drawn. We are made a part of it and know what it is like to be a revolutionary, fighting against odds in a very rough society, what it is like to be one of a tight circle of devotees looking to the Kremlin in Moscow as to the ark of the covenant. Only when we look up for a moment do we realize how completely immersed we have been in this claustrophobic, inward-gazing world and recognize with a sense of shock the insufferable assumption upon which it is based—that a human being, a Djilas, a Tito, a Lenin is justified not only in sacrificing himself but in imposing suffering, death and destruction on his fellows in the realization of a dream which he calls truth.

Edward Crankshaw is the author of "Khrushchev: A Career"; "New Cold War: Moscow vs. Peking" and several books on the Hapsburg dynasty.

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CROSSWORD

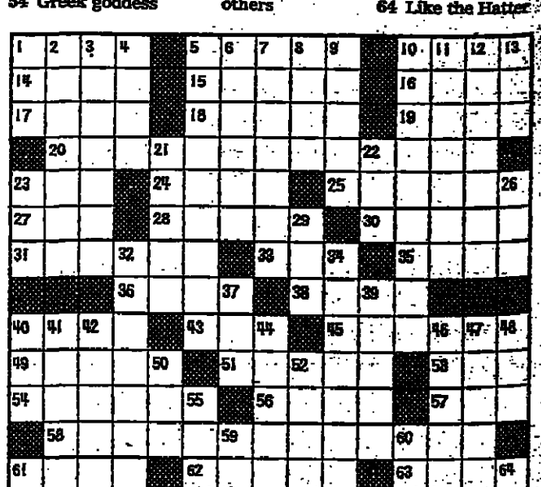
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Much-used pencil
5 Mexican money
10 Stadium goers
14 Lytton heroine
15 What i.e. means
16 Dolphin genus
17 Pintail duck
18 Moon valley
19 Nevada city
20 Well-known Dame
23 Evergreen
24 Was sorry
25 Words of assent
27 Steep
28 Queen of Thebes
30 Wood joint
31 Area below the grate
33 Kind of scene
35 Ponselle
36 Theater org.
38 Undisguised
40 Aspen equipment
43 Decline
45 Antilles group
49 Animal
51 Roman dictator
53 Culbertson
54 Greek goddess
56 Fish and lobster eggs
57 Letter
58 Well-known ex-Russian
61 Frost
62 Fountain in Rome
63 Khachaturian
65 Sloth
66 Kind of cakes
67 Hari
68 Kind of cat
69 Hindu precept
70 Vehicle

DOWN

1 Sibling
2 British G.I.'s
3 Bring to light
4 Milwaukee export
5 Turn for 20 Across
6 Prepared copy
7 One's inner world
8 European city
9 British guns
10 Roles for 20 Across and others
11 Keep —— the windward
12 Simpletons
13 —— Paulo
21 Alcohol base
22 Piper's son
23 —— Angelico
26 ——-la
29 Hill of San Francisco
32 Figure for 20 and 58 Across
34 Occupation of 20 Across
37 Away: Abbr.
39 Rent
40 Health place
41 Girl's name
42 Savage
44 Comedienne Carol
46 Various
47 Ennoble
48 Kind of bread
50 Upward: Prefix
52 Ventilation slat
55 Singing voices
59 German woman
60 Sweet potatoes
61 Pirates' drink
64 Like the Hatter



World Cup Event

Miss Debernard 1st in Slalom



United Press International.

FRENCH FORM—Daniele Debernard of France passes a gate on her way to win the women's slalom event in Japan.

NAEBA, Japan, March 13 (AP).—Danièle Debernard of France outraced World Cup champion Annemarie Proell in the morning, and ended up yesterday winning her first World Cup ski race of the season by more than two seconds.

Miss Proell of Austria missed a gate in the women's slalom race afternoon run. Earlier, just after Miss Proell, the 13th starter, became the first skier to break the 45-second mark on the steep Naeba slope, Miss Debernard finished one tenth of a second faster in 44.73 seconds.

The French girl, first to finish the second run, also was fastest in the afternoon 45.4 for a total of 1 minute 29.97 seconds. Miss Proell, right behind her, somehow let her skis get away from her, carrying her straight down the hill when she should have turned through a gate.

Miss Debernard, who won a silver medal in the 1972 Olympics slalom in Japan but whose best finish this year was second in the Quebec slalom, then waited while challengers Hanny Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Barbara Cochran of the United States made the 400-meter run.

Miss Wenzel, with runs of 45.43 and 45.67, was second in 1:32.09. Miss Cochran, the Olympic slalom gold medalist, went all out after her morning run of 45.06, but she said that the 50-gate second course did not have the rhythm of the 51-gate first run. Her second run of 47.82 put her third with 1:32.88.

"The hill is so steep I can't be as aggressive as I would like to be," Miss Cochran said. The hill has a maximum angle of 33 degrees.

Miss Debernard said that the snow was good. Miss Cochran added that while it was "really wet" in the four-degree centigrade weather, it packed well.

It was a good day for France as Christine Rolland finished fourth in 45.29, 47.61—1:32.90; Britt Lafforgue was seventh in 45.11, 48.28—1:33.34, and Fabienne Serrat was 12th in 45.71, 49.66—1:35.37.

Austria's top finisher was Monika Kaserer, fifth in 45.79, 47.23—1:33.02. Picking up eight points, she boosted her second-place total in the women's World Cup standings to 190, but still was completely out of reach of Miss Proell, who has 278 and earlier had clinched her third straight World Cup.

Miss Wenzel moved from seventh to fifth in the standings with 107 after gaining 20. Miss Debernard gained 25 points and was 11th with 61. Miss Cochran was 19th with 35 after gaining 15.

"The devil does not sleep," Austrian coach Toni Sailer said of Miss Proell's trouble. Miss Proell, seeking her 12th victory of the season, also missed a gate in last week's giant slalom in Alaska.

"She never fell down in practice in summer or fall. Yesterday in practice she never missed a gate," Sailer added. "But the minute the race is on, something happens."

SLALOM RESULTS

1.	D. Debernard France	(44.73, 45.24)		1:29.97
2.	H. Wenzel Liechtenstein	(45.43, 45.67)		1:32.09
3.	B. Cochran United States	(45.06, 47.82)		1:32.88
4.	C. Rolland France	(45.29, 47.61)		1:32.90
5.	M. Kaserer Austria	(45.79, 46.23)		1:32.02
6.	J. Crawford Canada	(45.22, 47.94)		1:33.16
7.	B. Lafforgue France	(45.11, 48.23)		1:33.34
8.	T. Forland Norway	(46.69, 47.67)		1:33.76
9.	C. Zechmeister West Germany	(46.48, 47.44)		1:32.92
10.	E. Matous San Marino	(45.11, 48.67)		1:34.78

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

		Points
1.	Annemarie Proell, Austria	278
2.	Monika Kaserer, Austria	190
3.	Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger.	120
4.	Patricia Emonet, France	113
5.	Hanny Wenzel, Liecht.	107
6.	Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	106
7.	Jacqualine Muvael, France	103
8	Ingrid Gfoelner, Austria	83
9	Irmgard Lukasser, Austria	65
10.	Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz.	65

NCAA-AAU Rift Threatens Trackmen in Friday's Meet

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, March 13 (UPI).—Friday's U.S.-Soviet indoor track meet at Richmond, Va., became the latest theater of the AAU-NCAA power struggle yesterday when two national collegiate indoor track champions said they will not compete unless the meet is sanctioned by the NCAA.

At least seven collegians are affected by the NCAA's insistence that the AAU ask for certification of the meet. Tom Hansen, assistant executive director of the NCAA, said that such certification would be given if the AAU requests it.

Competing athletes would face loss of remaining eligibility and their schools would face probation if they support the athlete instead of the NCAA.

"All we're asking for is recognition by the AAU and we have made a consistant policy of granting certification whenever requested," Hansen said.

AAU Conferring

An AAU spokesman in the Virginia capital said that AAU officials were conferring about the situation and that an announcement may be made later.

Prefacing his remarks by saying the NCAA's position was "a very disloyal thing to the country," AAU spokesman Rich McArthur said:

"The AAU is the governing body for international purposes in track and field. This never has been an issue before, never. In the past the NCAA has stayed out of trying to make this a jurisdictional thing."

The two federations of amateur athletes have been unable to solve any of their differences since the NCAA's decision last month to ban undergraduates from an upcoming U.S.-Soviet basketball tour here prompted Congress to get involved.

2 Will Sit Out

NCAA indoor high-jump champion Chris Dunn of Colgate and 35-pound weight-throw winner Ted Bregar of Navy said that they will sit out unless the NCAA certifies the meet, which is already depleted of American talent because many athletes have signed professional contracts.

Pole-vaulter Dave Roberts of Rice was selected to the U.S. team, but withdrew because of a conflict with what a Rice spokesman called "a big, glamour home meet" with the University of Texas, the University of Houston and South Carolina.

Rice faculty representative Alan Chapman is president of the NCAA.

In the latest battle in the feud, the NCAA claims that since the meet is being held in the United States, it needs NCAA certification for a member student to participate.

Yet, the meet was not certified last year and the AAU did not seek certification. Art Bergstrom, NCAA controller, said that the NCAA "didn't even know the meet was held last year until after it was over."

Bergstrom cites the NCAA certification of last summer's U.S.-Soviet junior meet as precedent. McArthur says the AAU, on advice of counsel, "without prejudice or precedence," sought certification because the AAU did not want to put college freshmen "in the position of making such a monumental decision."

Japanese Wins Title Decision

HONOLULU, March 13 (AP).—Kuniaki Shibata of Japan, again demonstrating his mastery over lefthanders, took the World Boxing Association's junior-lightweight title from Ben Villaflor of the Philippines last night with a unanimous decision.

The southpaw Villaflor opened a cut over Shibata's right eye in the 10th round and there was a steady stream of blood from it in the 13th. But the challenger was never slowed by the injury.

WHA Results

Monday's Games

New York 8, Chicago 7 (Raichmuth 2, Bradley 2, Sheehan 3, Ward, Peacock; Fleming 2, Barber, Morris, Whitlock, Palamaro).

Quebec 9, Philadelphia 4 (Lacombe 2, Archambault, Giroux, Gaudette, Parizeau; Campbell 2, Plum, Lacroix).



AP.

Kathy Whitworth misses birdie but wins classic.

Leading Golfer Wins $20,000

HOUSTON, Texas, March 13 (UPI).—Kathy Whitworth, the No. 1 golfer on the women's tour, won the biggest prize of her career, $20,000, by firing a two-under-par 70 to capture the $100,000 S and H Green Stamp Classic with a two-under 214.

Miss Whitworth won by two strokes over Mary Mills, who shot a one-under 71 for a 216. Marlene Hagge was third at 218 after shooting an even-par 72 in the final round.

Miss Whitworth, tied with amateur Mary Ann Rathmell entering the final round, actually won the title on the front nine with a three-under-par 33.

Baseball's Labor Peace Is Upset by Durocher

By Red Smith

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., March 13 (NYT).—Leo Durocher threw a wrench into baseball's labor relations yesterday by pulling his Houston Astros out of a meeting with Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Players' Association.

Miller, furious, told the Houston general manager, Spec Richardson, that the action violated a written contract and he vowed that players would not ratify the three-year agreements recently reached through collective bargaining "until this matter is cleared up."

"Does that mean the season might not open on time after all?" Miller was asked.

"I don't want to say anything more," he replied. He said that he would take the case up with "the responsible people in baseball," meaning the two league presidents and their labor negotiator, John Gaherin.

Although the meeting had been scheduled more than 10 days in advance, only a few Houston regulars were brought here from their training base at Cocoa, Fla. After announcing that the 165-mile bus trip would start at 6:30 a.m., Richardson and Durocher had the players sign a statement that they didn't want to come. Most of those who came for an exhibition with the Texas Rangers—and sat in on the meeting until their manager called them out—were rookies.

"We had them sign the paper for our own protection," Richardson said. "I called the league president and told him about it."

"There were these two papers," Durocher said. "You want to make the trip, sign this one; don't want to come, sign that one. Nobody signed this one, but Larry Dierker wanted to come to resign as player representative. Said he didn't want to do it by phone."

"Why such an early start?" Richardson was asked.

"Because the Greyhound bus people told us the trip would take between three and four hours."

"But it took less, didn't it?"

"We made it by car in about 2 hours and 50 minutes," he said. "I don't know how long it took the bus."

Miller and Dick Moss, counsel for the players' association, have been touring the camps to brief the players on the agreements accepted Feb. 28 by the 24 player representatives, conditional on ratification by the association membership. Their itinerary is geared to the exhibition schedule so two teams can attend each meeting. Last Thursday when they visited the Yankees in Fort Lauderdale, all the Boston Red Sox, not just those who were going to play, made the 205-mile trip from Winter Haven.

Because there are two new contracts, one covering the pension plan and the basic agreement that covers everything else, the meetings take about an hour and a half with much discussion of the salary arbitration feature. The basic agreement provides that on 10 days' notice, 90 minutes shall be set aside for these meetings.

"I was notified of today's meeting on March 1," said Whitey Herzog, the Rangers' manager, "and I wrote it in my schedule. I sat in because that benefit plan covers me."

Players of both teams gathered in center field at 10 a.m. and 25 minutes later Durocher walked out and ordered his men in for batting practice. "You can't do that," Miller told him. The players obeyed their manager.

"You collect something like $2,500 a month from the pension fund," Durocher was reminded. "Why didn't you attend the meeting?"

"You can't print this," he said, and stated his attitude toward Miller in two words, one of them printable.

The Rangers continued the meeting until 11:30. Then Miller told off Richardson.

"The players are not going to vote to ratify any agreement when they haven't been briefed," he said. "That's basic."

"Marvin says the contracts call for 90-minute meetings," Richardson was told.

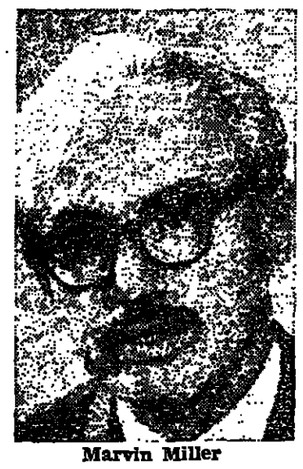
"He could be right," he said. "If he is, then you did violate the contract."

"The Houston club did," he said. "I wasn't here."

"Looks like Richardson is afraid of Durocher," Miller said.



Leo Durocher



Marvin Miller

Soccer Problems Are Many For Two Manchester Teams

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 13 (IHT).—Manchester, in the football sense, is a city in turmoil. To the endless, proliferating troubles of Manchester United may now be added those of Manchester City.

United's board of directors, including their almost legendary ex-manager, Sir Matt Busby (who has retired to recuperate in Mallorca), are besieged by a pressure group led by the son of a former director, demanding mass resignation.

City's directors, who seemed at one time to be virtually in the pocket of their controversial manager, Malcolm Allison, now seem to have ended the honeymoon. They are worried both by his behavior and the financial position of the club—not to mention their recent poor results.

Allison, like his opposite number at Old Trafford, Tommy Docherty, has always been a controversial figure. One might say that there are two conflicting Allisons; one the committed, passionate student of the game, the other the Runyonesque playboy, denizen of nightclubs and the small hours.

Forced Out Manager

It grows clearer that the worst thing that happened to Allison and City was the forcing out of the general manager, Joe Mercer, who is now successfully installed at Coventry City. Mercer was once a great footballer—which Allison never was—with Everton and Arsenal. As a manager, he may have been something of a trimmer and a politician. Nevertheless, he played in Allison's life the secondary but important role of the mahout on the back of an elephant.

Once Allison's wealthy supporters had forced their way onto the Manchester City board of directors, Mercer's days were numbered. It was easy to dismiss him as a mere superfluity. It is clear now that he was nothing of the sort, but many knew that already.

A much happier Englishman than Allison may be found in Brest, playing for the local French second division club. Nigel Page-Jones, whom I recently visited there, is 26, the best left back in his league, the speaker of fluent French, married to a young demographer specializing in the 17th and 18th centuries. He himself is a Herefordshire village boy who, in fact, played Southern League football for Hereford United a few years before their sudden rise to glory in the F. A. Cup, and elevation to the Football League.

"He has brought us a little of the British style," says his coach, Armand Fouillen, "though picking up the good French things." Yet if Page-Jones had not met his wife by chance at a party in Hereford, he would probably still be playing part-time football in England and working as a post office engineer. For all that, he remains a little wistful. French players, he says, are "not serious," in the British way, and he prefers the virility of the British game.

As against that, the life he leads is more pleasant, and much more lucrative. More flattering, too.

"For example," he says, "in Gloucester (where he ended his Southern League career) I could spend three or four hours walking around and not one person would speak to me about football. Here, I can go into town and in five minutes someone will speak to me."

Clemente's Absence Is Everywhere

By Ross Newhan

BRADENTON, Fla., March 13.—There is a black ribbon on the left shoulder of the Pittsburgh Pirate uniforms.

There is a plaque on the door of a corner room on the second floor of the Pirates' quarters here that reads: "I want to be remembered as a ballplayer who gave all he had to give."—Roberto Clemente, 1934-1972.

There will soon be a large portrait of Clemente in the lobby.

Those are the external memorials to the Pittsburgh superstar who died in a Dec. 31 plane crash while flying relief supplies to victims of the Nicaragua earthquake.

The Pirates deliver their private memorials in soft tones with emotion and respect, realizing that

'Ask a player to discuss Clemente and he'll do so solemnly...'

they will carry a vision of Clemente across the long summer.

It is something they cannot escape, but it does not seem to be something that is haunting them.

The rites of spring are not being conducted under a veil of pessimism. There is chatter at the batting cage, needling in the clubhouse and a feeling that Clemente's memory will be a stimulant.

The Pirates have won three straight titles in the National League East, and "should be expected to win again," manager Bill Virdon said, sitting at a desk in his clubhouse office.

Virdon, a tough, bespectacled, soft-spoken man, was Clemente's teammate for 10 seasons, his coach for three and his manager for one.

"You don't lose a player like Bobby and expect to come away without feeling the loss," he said.

"We will not be the same team, but if anything I think we will be a better team, for each of us realizes he will have to contribute something extra.

"I'm not concerned about our spirit. I've seen no reason to discuss the situation in a meeting. I've seen no evidence that the players are down and out."

Charles Feeney, baseball writer for the Pittsburgh Post Gazette, has a similar view.

"People come in here and say, 'My God, how quiet it is. How dejected the players seem.' That's nonsense. There's as much noise and life as ever.

"Sure, ask a player to discuss Clemente and he'll do so solemnly, but to say there's a pall over the camp is wrong."

Roberto Clemente died at 38. He was the Pirates right fielder for 18 years. He had 3,000 hits, led the National League in batting four times, was voted to 12 all-star games and won 12 golden gloves for fielding excellence.

Virdon said that Clemente cannot be replaced, but that he has several candidates for right field.

One is Manny Sanguillen. He is being tried there this spring but would move from behind the plate only if his understudy, Milt May, is ready to catch regularly.

Another is Richie Zisk, 23, a right-handed hitter with satisfactory statistics during six seasons in the minors

The probable choice is Gene Clines, 26, a line-drive hitter and swift runner who has hit .308 and .334 in two seasons as a platoon player.

Clines finds irony in the likelihood that he will be a regular.

"We were very close," he said, referring to Clemente.

"I'm always thinking about him. Like I have this place on the beach and I can go out on the back porch and see the Gulf of Mexico. I always think of him when I look out there."

Clines reflected, then continued.

"I'd complain sometimes that I wasn't playing and Roberto would say, 'Don't worry, you'll get your chance. You'll play.'

"Now I'm going to play. Right field. His position."

His seamed Irish face shaded by a cap like the one he wore as Clemente's manager for 10 years, Danny Murtaugh is now director of player development and acquisition.

"It's trust," he said, "Roberto and I had some trouble early in his career. He was a little late coming to the park some days and I remember him not running a ball out as hard as I thought he should.

"We had a discussion, Roberto and I. He was very understanding once he got over his mad. He realized that for me to control the club, he had to do what the rest did.

"I had to point out to him he was the number one player in the league, others looked up to him and would emulate him."

Murtaugh said that in the clubhouse Clemente was known as "the great one."

"He was the best I've ever seen," he said, "and I say that with due respect to Aaron, Musial and Mays. Clemente was also my intermediary. He had an important influence on the other Latin-Americans. If I saw one going astray, I'd call Roberto into my office.

"He'd say, 'Give me two or three days,' and that would be the end of the problem.

"Roberto to me was a compassionate man. He was a man of two faces. First, in the clubhouse, he was the center of all the funny stories. He'd hold court in front of his locker.

"Then it would be time for the game and Roberto would put on his other face, the disturbed one. Now all the laughter would be gone and in its place would be the determination he always wore when he was concentrating completely on winning a baseball game. That's what the fans saw, but I don't think they ever knew the real Clemente."

Few did, probably.

"He was quiet, first class, no trouble. In a hotel or on a plane you hardly knew he was around."

John Fitzpatrick, traveling secretary of the Pirates, was speaking.

"He was my middle man if I needed help, if

'A lot of people thought he was moody, temperamental. He wasn't.'

there was a problem between management and one of the players. A lot of people thought he was moody, temperamental. He wasn't.

"He was like a kid in many ways. He had that mischievous look. I always felt he wanted to be a practical joker but that he felt he had to be restrained, the proper leader.

"He was a god to the Latin-American players. They'd congregate around him in the dining room. If he laughed, they laughed. If he frowned, they frowned.

"And he was always making appearances you wouldn't find out about until several days later. He'd go to a hospital or an orphanage and no one would know it. I'm not sure he confided in anyone except his wife."

Vera and her three sons will attend the memorial services before Pittsburgh's home opener April 6. The Pirate organization has donated $100,000 to Clemente City, a sports complex to be built in Puerto Rico.

© Los Angeles Times.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	59	13	.819	—
New York	54	22	.711	7
Buffalo	31	50	.298	27 1/2
Philadelphia	9	66	.120	51 1/2

Central Division

Baltimore	45	36	.834	—
Atlanta	42	31	.575	4
Houston	29	45	.327	17
Cleveland	25	46	.352	20

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Milwaukee	52	22	.703	—
Chicago	47	26	.644	4 1/2
Detroit	33	39	.458	18
KC-Omaha	24	41	.453	18 1/2

Pacific Division

Los Angeles	53	19	.736	—
Golden State	43	29	.597	10
Phoenix	33	40	.452	20 1/2
Seattle	24	50	.324	32
Portland	17	56	.233	37 1/2

Monday's Game

Milwaukee 126, Phoenix 95 (Jabbar 34, Roberson 25; Walk 22, Wesley 13).

ABA Standings

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Carolina	53	24	.688	—
Kentucky	50	27	.649	3
Virginia	38	36	.514	13 1/2
New York	29	47	.382	22 1/2
Memphis	22	55	.286	31

West

Utah	49	25	.662	—
Indiana	45	30	.600	4 1/2
Denver	41	34	.547	8 1/2
Dallas	33	43	.333	24
San Diego	26	50	.333	24 1/2

College Basketball

MONDAY'S GAMES

NAIA Basketball Tournament at Kansas City

Defiance 82, George Fox 62.
Westmont 85, S. Dakota Tech 66.
Okla. Baptists 78, Alcorn A-M 76 (o't)
Guilford 92, Keene St. 82.
Valdosta St. 90, Kentucky St. 81.
Augustana 68, Hanover 65.

ABA Scoring

LEADING SCORERS

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Erving, Vir.	852	457	2,196	31.52
McGinnis, Ind.	780	471	2,052	27.73
Issel, Ken.	834	462	2,130	27.68
Cunningham, Car.	698	441	1,876	24.26
Simpson, Den.	851	280	1,897	22.97
Jones, Dal.	520	324	1,493	23.62
Wise, Utah	561	424	1,595	21.85
Johnson, S.D.	647	175	1,580	21.83
Thompson, Mem.	514	501	1,586	21.43
Gilmore, Ken.	634	344	1,615	20.97

NBA Scoring

LEADING SCORERS

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Archibald, KC-O	955	607	2,517	34.0
Abdul-Jabbar, Mil.	872	267	2,081	30.3
Haywood, Sea.	903	413	2,017	28.8
Hudson, Atl.	711	347	1,769	26.8
Maravich, Atl.	719	452	1,870	25.2
Scott, Phoe.	726	381	1,833	25.5
Goodrich, LA	685	283	1,653	24.4
Lanier, Det.	714	284	1,712	24.1
Wicks, Port.	685	349	1,719	23.9
Petrie, Port.	714	243	1,671	22.9

NHL Scoring

LEADING SCORERS

	GP	G	A	Pts
Esposito, Bos.	68	46	59	105
Clarke, Phila.	69	31	61	92
MacLeish, Phila.	69	43	48	89
Ratelle, NY	68	35	47	82
Lemaire, Mon.	68	38	44	82
Hull, Chi.	59	37	45	82
Bucyk, Bos.	68	35	47	82
Martin, Chi.	69	28	54	82
Orr, Bos.	53	20	62	82
Pappin, Chi.	67	35	46	81

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Ether-Deep Beauty

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Because of the miracle of cosmetic surgery, people are now spending a lot of time trying to decide what to look like. Following are just a few of the options:



Baker

● Hair implants. Originally, the technique of seeding a bald scalp with hair from a more fruitful part of the body—something like planting plugs of zoysia grass in a sullen lawn—was regarded merely as a boon to entertainers and politicians, whose work requires them to look perpetually young.

Now, however, it is becoming popular with people who want to be in the avant-garde of style. Many variations are possible. This summer on the beaches we will see the first appearances of trend-conscious men who have had hair implants on their chests.

A popular pattern is the so-called "him and her" look. The husband's chest is seeded with hair from his wife's scalp. This will be particularly striking in marriages between dark-haired men and blonde women, especially if the husband's new chest hair is allowed to grow 12 inches long before cutting and setting.

Wives can make the effect even more striking by having their upper lips implanted with their husband's mustache hair.

● Nose changes. The "nose job" has been a surgical staple for years. But now that it can be done in conjunction with "jaw jobs" and removal of bags under the eyes, it is possible to come out of the hospital looking brand new.

A word of caution, however. Watch out for cosmetic surgeons who think they are wits. In Palm Beach not long ago, a woman who had gone into the hospital to have her nose lengthened, her jaw shortened and the bags removed from under her eyes, received a bad shock when she awoke to discover that her surgeon, in a seizure of playfulness, had removed the bags from under the eyes, but had placed one of them under the new, longer nose and the other under her new jaw.

● Higher buttocks. This is one of the newer surgical improvements on nature, and a popular one it is. Who would have guessed that so many rich women were yearning for higher centers of gravity? With some slitting, snipping, excisions of fatty tissue and sturdy suturing, fantastically highly paid surgeons are able to hoist the rear cushioning apparatus and, thus, give a new outline to anybody who is dissatisfied with his old one.

There are still needless fears that the surgical uplifting, if the stitches are too tight, will not leave enough flexibility for sitting down. This is nonsense. In some cases, one of the two uplifted buttocks has been known to give way inexplicably and fall with a disconcerting "thunk" back into its old position. This can be embarrassing if it happens while one is trying to impress a large crowd, because it makes you look diagonal when your back is turned. It is easily repaired, however. Be sure to go to a surgeon who gives a 90-day guarantee on his work.

* * *

● Height changes. The fashionable new elevator shoes are enough for most people who are bored being short, and slouching will always be the economical solution for people who are tired of being tall. For those who cannot feel that a problem has been solved until they have undergone anesthesia and knife, however, there are many original opportunities.

Most of these involve illusions. It is hard to make a person much taller on the operating table—or, for that matter, to make him much shorter if he wants to retain his agility—so cosmetic surgery creates the illusion of change.

A person who is embarrassed about his excessive height, for example, might solve his problem by having his teeth implanted at, say, chest level or, depending on how short he wanted to seem, at belt level. (Knee level presents serious surgical problems and, moreover, as the knees are too far from the brain control system to be thought about with much consistency, the teeth would be on their own much of the time, probably thoughtlessly chewing up silk hose or trouser legs.)

Responding to scientific tests and shifts in scholarly opinion, the gallery in recent years has changed the labels on more than 100 paintings—some of them, like the Vermeers, once thought to be worth millions of dollars.

U.S. National Gallery Ousts 19 Works as Fakes

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON, March 13 (WP).—The National Gallery of Art quietly removed two of its five Vermeers from the walls yesterday, declaring that they are not works of the 17th-century Dutch master.

Both "The Smiling Girl" and "The Lace Maker" are relatively recent "faked up" paintings, the gallery decided. Both pictures were purchased at great cost in the 1920s by Andrew Mellon, founder of the National Gallery, and had been hanging in the gallery since it opened to the public in 1941.

The disqualified Vermeers—and 17 other works, including paintings once ascribed to Rembrandt, Gainsborough and Dürer—were officially reattributed in January at an unpublicized meeting of the gallery's trustees.

There is nothing new about such wholesale reattributions. Responding to scientific tests and shifts in scholarly opinion, the gallery in recent years has changed the labels on more than 100 paintings—some of them, like the Vermeers, once thought to be worth millions of dollars.

In 1970, for instance, after years of study, the gallery revealed it had changed the attributions on 113 of the 827 American paintings that it owns.

But the gallery has always changed its labels as quietly as possible. It moves cautiously and slowly (doubts about the authenticity of the two Vermeers were first expressed more than 30 years ago) and it does not issue press releases when its pictures are demoted.

Confidence at Stake

"We're cautious for good reason," says Carter Brown, the gallery's director. "We don't want to mislead the public. Nor do we want to destroy their confidence in the pictures on our walls."

Early this month, when headlines were appearing daily about the controversy over pricing and authenticity of works at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr Brown was asked by this reporter about his questionable Vermeers. At that moment he declined to mention that they had already been officially reattributed to some unknown "follower of Jan Vermeer."

Yesterday, however, in an act of unusual openness, he allowed a reporter to examine the files on the 19 works of art whose labels have been changed.

Most of the demoted pictures—Rembrandt's "Old Woman Plucking a Fowl," for instance, or Gainsborough's "George IV as the Prince of Wales" and Honoré Daumier's "The Feast of the Gods," which was given to the gallery by Lessing J. Rosenwald in 1943—have not been shown for months or years. Others, including a group of English pictures given to the gallery by the late Ailsa Mellon Bruce, never have been displayed.

Also made available were files on a suspect self-portrait by Van Gogh in the Chester Dale collection.

It may be authentic, but the gallery's scholars now have doubts and the painting no longer is on display. It was once owned by Otto Wacker, a forger of Van Gogh. Despite that fact, there are many Van Gogh scholars who still argue in its favor.

The file contains a remarkable "for-and-against list." Of the scholars who have mentioned or discussed the picture, 22 believe it is by Van Gogh, one is indecisive and 13 are against it. A consensus some day may be reached. Scientific tests, so far inconclusive, eventually may prove that the work was faked. Only then will the trustees be requested to change its attribution.

It took years of study before sufficient data were assembled to thoroughly disqualify the two Andrew Mellon Vermeers.

At their January meeting, the gallery's trustees were told that the issue had been settled: "As far as we know," said the curator's report, "not since 1937 has one scholar of Vermeer, or of Dutch 17th-century painting, believed in the present attribution of these two paintings."

When they were first acquired, however, the authenticity of the pictures seemed beyond doubt. Andrew Mellon was not a casual collector. The price he paid for them is not known, but he did not buy inexpensive pictures and at the time there were fewer than 40 known Vermeers. Mellon received impeccable credentials when he bought the pictures from art dealer Joseph Duveen.

They had both surfaced unexpectedly in Germany in the 1920s. Their histories were vague but by the time they reached the gallery their pedigrees seemed sound. The Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in Berlin had shown "The Lace Maker." The Royal Academy in London had displayed "The Smiling Girl." Scholars vouched for both of them.

Tested in Europe

It was not until the 1960s that the case against them began to solidify. They were sent to Europe secretly for scientific study and it was found that they had been painted on machine-made canvas and that they included pigments that Vermeer and his contemporaries could not have used.

Additional evidence was weighed, further tests were taken.

Mr. Brown for years has said that he looked upon them with displeasure. But it was not until January that the gallery trustees, by the required three-fourths vote needed to discredit any Mellon painting, banished them to storage.

Of the 19 works recently reviewed, most are small and minor paintings. Some, the Gainsborough "George IV," for instance, are studio works probably painted by an assistant of the master. Others, including the Rembrandt "Old Woman Plucking a Fowl," have been doubted seriously for decades.

Artists have always imitated and studied the renowned painters of their time and most of the reattributed Ailsa Mellon Bruce pictures have turned out to be English works of small importance copied from, or executed in the manner of, Gainsborough or other masters. The gallery began examining those Bruce pictures as soon as it received them. Most have never been displayed.

PEOPLE: *The East Goes West —Florida's Holy Land*

Camels, the Oriental bazaar, the jingle of coins on a bedouin woman's veil, the call to prayer at a Moslem mosque are sights and sounds of the Holy Land, and an Atlanta company plans to recreate it all in Florida by the spring of next year.

Preferred Land Corp., plans to build a nine-acre "walled city" to be modeled after "a typical Middle Eastern village." It will be called Bible World and will be 3.2 miles west of Disney World, near Orlando.

"It will be designed for everyone," Fred C. Tallant, president of Preferred Land, told The New York Times. "It won't stress one religion over another, but will present some of the history, art, traditions and contributions of all of the major faiths that center in that area." There will be a six-story mosque, which Tallant said he hoped would house Middle Eastern exhibits from museums around the world. The exhibits will include 50 paintings, each 20 feet by 11 feet, depicting Christ's life; a special Easter "Passion Week panorama," and "the only minaret in the Western Hemisphere," he said.

* * *

Gloria Steinem, women's liberation movement leader, said Monday she admires Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis for beating men at their own game. "I have a lot of respect for women who win the game with rules given you by the enemy," said Ms. Steinem in Austin, Texas, when asked whether "jet setters" such as the former first lady have a place in the women's liberation movement. "I think Jacqueline Onassis has a very clear understanding of the nature of marriage."

* * *

Country music singer Merle Haggard will head the bill of entertainers at a White House evening celebrating Pat Nixon's 61st birthday, the White House said. Haggard, who has written and recorded such hits as "Okie From Muskogee," "Working Man Blues," and "Fighting Side of Me," a diatribe against the anti-war element, will be accompanied by a country group, the Osborne Brothers. Mrs. Nixon will be 61 Friday but she traditionally celebrates her birthday on St. Patrick's Day.

* * *

Zsa Zsa Gabor is starring in another show, this time in a Manhattan federal court. The actress is suing the Waldorf Astoria Hotel for $300,000 for failing to protect her from an elevator stickup which she says cost her a small fortune in jewelry. Miss Gabor told a jury Monday how she, her maid and her dog were returning from the Broadway show, "Forty Carats," early the morning of Aug. 19, 1970, to her $3,000-a-month suite in the Waldorf Towers. Two gunmen joined them in the elevator, brandished two guns and took off with her pear-shaped diamond earrings and two diamond rings. Miss Gabor said Waldorf lawyer John Morris said Miss Gabor was the one who was negligent—paying no heed to the many hotel signs that advise guests to deposit their valuables in the lobby vault.

* * *

A young German girl must find an American husband by March 22 or be deported. And she's willing to pay for blood tests, license, justice of the peace and, if necessary, "even the divorce." Micki Topper, 22, went to the United States from West Berlin last September as a tourist. She says she will do just about anything to stay there. She placed an advertisement in a Fort Wayne, Ind., newspaper saying, "German girl must get married or be deported." She has been deluged with phone calls and now has "dozens" of suitors.

* * *

A limited edition of "The Short Season," the biography of Chicago Bears football star Brian Piccolo, who died of leukemia, has a surprise ending. And the publisher is apologizing. A spokesman for Western Publishing Co. of New York confirmed that two and a half chapters of "The Sensuous Woman" by "J" were inadvertently bound into fewer than 100 copies of the Piccolo biography. "This is very embarrassing and we're very sorry it happened," Robbie S. Robinson, a spokesman for Western, told The Washington Post.

The problem was discovered when two Fairfax County, Va., junior high school students purchased copies of "The Short Season" through the school system. After reading about Piccolo and football, one student turned the page and found chapters on "How to Drive a Man to Ecstasy" and "How to Tell a Good Bed Prospect."

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